

A German Forty-eighter
Seeks Freedom in Iowa

**THE
ANNALS OF IOWA**

ESTABLISHED 1863

Third Series

Vol. XXVI, No. 4

APRIL, 1945

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
**IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND ARCHIVES**
DES MOINES, IOWA

The Iowa State Department of History and Archives

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ORA WILLIAMS, Curator

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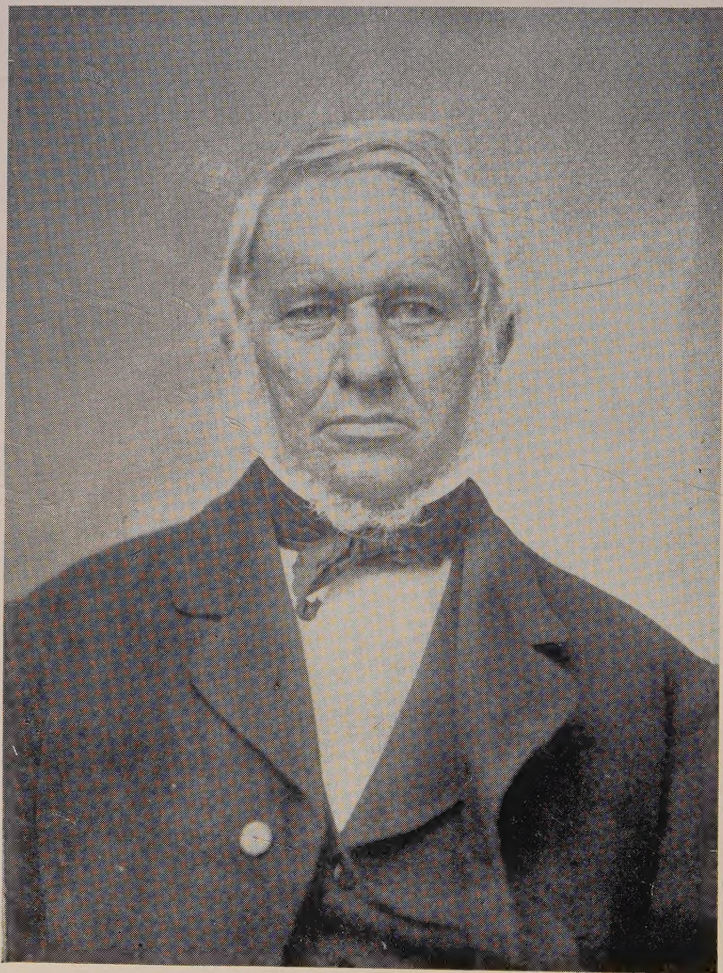
ANNALS OF IOWA

ORA WILLIAMS, Editor

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HANS REIMER CLAUSSEN

Always the Steadfast Defender of Freedom—
Transplanted from Schleswig to Iowa

ANNALS OF IOWA

ESTABLISHED 1863

VOL. XXVI, No. 4

DES MOINES, APRIL, 1945.

THIRD SERIES

A GERMAN FORTY-EIGHTER IN IOWA

By THOMAS P. CHRISTENSEN

The former German-American weekly *Der Demokrat*, Davenport, Iowa in its issue for March 22, 1894, speaks of the late Hans Reimer Claussen as "the patriarch of Davenport, the steadfast defender of freedom and justice, and the champion of the people in two worlds." These "two worlds" generally were the liberal Germany of 1848 and the United States of America, more specifically the homeland of Claussen between the North Sea and the Baltic and the state of Iowa.

Ninety years before Claussen had first seen the light of day on the western lowlands of Schleswig, a border province between Denmark and Germany, which since 1326 had been united with Holstein, since then formed something of a political unity under the Danish kings.

The locality of Claussen's boyhood is rich in traditions of popular struggles. Absorbing the spirit of these traditions freely he early became imbued with a sense of the nobility of popular leadership.

As a preparation for a professional career, he attended the gymnasium at Meldorf. Upon his graduation from this institution, he studied law at the University of Kiel; and, in 1830, at the age of twenty-six, he was admitted to the bar.

Cases and clients, however, were not his only interests. Ever alert and ever concerned about the general welfare, he was soon enmeshed in local political affairs; and his countrymen showed their faith in him by electing him a member of the newly created provincial assembly. He served in this capacity until his expulsion from his home province in 1851.

This fortunate or unfortunate event, according to the way one may look at it, was the result not only of Clausen's participation in the surging political affairs of his home province, but also in the revolutionary movements of the "roaring" thirties and forties of the nineteenth century which shook all of Germany. A liberal and democratic Germany seemed to be in the making. Through such means as song, story, oratory, music, and gymnastic societies patriotic Germans were to be fused into a union of hearts, which, it was hoped, would result in a political union of all the German states. The matter of a new all-German constitution was broached, and a constitutional convention was called, which met at Frankfort in 1848. But it failed to provide a workable basic law for the proposed union of the German states.

Claussen had represented Schleswig-Holstein at the Frankfort convention. Under his and other revolutionaries' leadership, the Schleswig-Holsteiners had been in the very forefront of the forces battling for democratic governments. They were among the first to demand the abolition of the special privileges of the nobles, and for a united and democratic German fatherland.

DENMARK RESISTED SCHLESWIG SEPARATION

The Schleswig-Holsteiners also had special local demands. Schleswig, a Danish province, though united permanently with Holstein, which was a part of the German Confederation, was to be separated completely from Denmark; and both provinces were to be absolved from their allegiance to the Danish king, and to form an autonomous state in the proposed new German fatherland.

When Denmark protested vigorously the Schleswig-Holsteiners prepared to make their demands good by force of arms. With the aid of German and especially Prussian auxiliaries, obtained through the efforts of Claussen, the Schleswig-Holsteiners fought a spirited war lasting three years against Denmark, where there had now developed a strong popular demand for uniting Schleswig more closely with Denmark, and for weakening or breaking up its connection with Holstein.

Claussen himself did not take the field, but his son, Ernst, though a mere boy of only sixteen, is said to have participated in all the battles of the three years war.

When Prussia withdrew her troops, one of the main supports of the projected state of Schleswig-Holstein collapsed, and her ardent defenders were left to be dealt with as "traitors" by the Danish government.

In this matter the Danish government had to proceed with caution. The vanquished had influential friends throughout Germany, and the Danes were fully aware of this. After some deliberation, the Danish government in 1852 granted the former "rebels" a general amnesty, with the exception of certain of the leaders. Among these were Claussen and Theodore Olshausen, both of whom emigrated to Iowa.

Anticipating the decree of banishment, Claussen and his family had already left his home province in 1851 on the way to the United States. They landed in New Orleans and proceeded by boat up the Mississippi. On the way the son Ernst secured employment in St. Louis. The parents settled in Davenport, Iowa.

At an age when the former revolutionist had passed the median of a life of more than four score and ten, he was faced with the task of hewing out a new career for himself in a new country. If in this success came to him quickly, as it did, it was due to his ingrained habits of industry, his university training, his knowledge of German law, and not the least the presence in Davenport and Scott county of a large number of his closest countrymen, the Schleswig-Holsteiners. Among these he soon had, and he continued to have the rest of his life, a host of warm friends and admirers.

In a relatively short time he acquired a working knowledge of the English language, and at the same time, also undertook a study of American law. A by-product of these studies appeared in a translation of Iowa laws into German. Two years after his coming to Iowa, he was admitted to the bar.

However, he did not at once settle down to a regular and exclusive law practice. Business was good in the

early eighteen fifties. During the Crimean war (1854-1856) wheat sold at fabulous prices and other products of the soil accordingly. Claussen thought he would try his hand at milling. In 1855 he built a grist mill in Lyons, Clinton county. The next year the war closed and prices slumped. The lawyer-miller was broke.

He returned to Davenport and to his law practice; and as formerly, with eminent success as a practitioner at the bar. In 1871 he retired permanently from law practice, but the business he had built up was continued by his son Ernst. The latter's son Alfred was later taken into partnership, and thus the law firm originated by the elder Claussen continued for three generations.

SUPPORTED LINCOLN AND THE WAR

After his return to Davenport, Claussen and other German Forty-eighters were drawn into the swirl of national politics by their desire to stand guard for their immigrant compatriots. The opposition of the Democrats to a liberal homestead law threw the Forty-eighters, first into the ranks of the Free Soilers and later into the arms of the Republicans. Naturally they were also alarmed at the growth of the Know Nothing party, the strength of which was such in Massachusetts that its legislature passed a constitutional amendment extending the probationary period for foreigners desiring citizenship by two years. In a public letter Claussen at once sounded the sentiments of the Republicans by asking the Republican candidate for congress from his district some very direct and blunt questions. He received satisfactory responses and the amendment was denounced by Republican leaders, but the Forty-eighters and their friends were again put on their mettle by the growing strength of the candidacy for president in 1860 of the Missourian, Edward Bates. He was known to have decided Know Nothing leanings and the Forty-eighters lost no time in preparing to obstruct his presidential boom. At a mass meeting in Davenport, of which it seems that Claussen was the principal promoter, resolutions were drawn up preceded by numerous "whereases" declaring in part that Bates could not be

regarded as a true and safe Republican. These resolutions were circulated by the German-American press and pricked the presidential boom of Bates while promoting that of Seward whose defeat at the Chicago convention made the nomination and election of Abraham Lincoln possible.

The German-Americans of the Republican Party accepted the consequences of the election of 1860 cheerfully and none more enthusiastically than the Schleswig-Holsteiners in Scott county. They were among the very first to enlist from Iowa. Ernst Claussen again shouldered a musket, and his experiences on the battlefields of Europe proved a valuable asset in the struggle for the preservation of the Union.

Public office also came to Hans Claussen shortly after his return to Davenport from Lyons. The voters of Davenport elected him justice of the peace in 1858, and re-elected him two years later. In 1869 the voters of Scott county elected him, together with Robert Lowry, to represent them in the state senate. As a senator he supported vigorously the policy of encouraging immigration to Iowa from other states and from the northern European countries. Iowa pursued this policy from 1860 to 1884. Claussen was also one of those who advocated the codification of the laws of the state in 1873.

VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED PROHIBITION

But no other legislative matter aroused the interest and ire of the Forty-eighter as did the issue of prohibition. The prohibitory laws of Iowa were very obnoxious to the German immigrants, because they looked upon them as an intrusion upon the sacred ground of personal freedom, over which the Forty-eighters considered their special duty to stand guard. And their proud spirits smarted under the imputations which their unyielding opposition evoked from the extreme prohibitionists. The law of 1884 (Clark law) seemed especially "infamous" not the least because its enforcement caused severe losses to the brewers, many of whom were German immigrants.

Claussen had been foremost in the fight against prohibition almost from the day of his arrival in Davenport. He it was who fired the first gun in the anti-temperance fight at a meeting in Davenport on February 18, 1852. At this meeting he made a ringing speech in support of what he considered the cause of "personal freedom" against "hypocrisy," drawing his inspiration no doubt not a little from the happy consciousness of again being a leader of his people, though being now in "another world."

When the prohibitory amendment to the state constitution had been passed by the General Assembly and approved by the people, it was Claussen who discovered that it had not been passed by both houses in the same identical form. Great was therefore his feeling of triumph when the state supreme court, after a test case had been brought on in Davenport, declared the obnoxious amendment unconstitutional.

Opposition to prohibition was general among the German immigrants all over the state. Even so religious a group as the Germans of the Amana colonies voted against prohibition.

But nowhere was the opposition so intense as among the Schleswig-Holsteiners in Scott county. In this contest they fought what they called the "despotism" and "overpowering hypocrisy" of Iowa with the same spirit that they had formerly fought the "tyranny" of Denmark in their attempt to establish the free and independent state of Schleswig-Holstein. Some wag sneered that in such a matter as prohibition the "free and independent state of Scott county" would tolerate no interference from the "foreign" government in Des Moines.

With less zeal, but just as unyielding did Claussen and the Forty-eighters fight what they termed "the sickly movement for women's rights"—which, nevertheless, had great vitality in the eighteen seventies when Claussen was state senator. When a joint resolution proposing the enfranchisement of the women of Iowa had passed the senate, Claussen was one of a minority group of senators

who declared the right of suffrage to be "one of expediency" and not a "natural or absolute right." Further the minority group declared that there was no antagonism between the sexes and that the proposed change was "fraught with serious and mischievous results to society."

At the same time the Civil war was fought in America resulting in the liberation of the negro slaves, Schleswig-Holstein was "liberated" by the successful war of the great German powers of Prussia and Austria against little Denmark in 1864. The "liberation" of Schleswig-Holstein did not result in the establishment of a free and independent Schleswig-Holstein, as the Forty-eighters had hoped; but merely in making a province of Prussia.

PERMITTED TO REVISIT HOMELAND

As a result of the war of 1864, too, the decree of banishment against Claussen was revoked, and once more the old champion of sea-girt (meerumschlungen) Schleswig-Holstein was free to visit his homeland and view the scenes of his boyhood, youth, and early manhood without fear of expulsion.

This he did in the early seventies. Germany was then aflame with a spirit of youth, of exuberance—aye, of over-confidence because of the recent victories in France. Naturally the ardent nature of Claussen, too, was touched. He rejoiced that the German language and national heritage were now secure in Schleswig, and not the least also because there had been economic improvement in the life of the common people there, whose welfare he had always at heart.

But seemingly he did not understand that the Germans were now making the same mistake in North Schleswig that the Danes had formerly made in Middle Schleswig, in trying to force the language of the rulers on an unwilling people.¹

Nor did he seem to sense that the newly established German Empire rested upon a shaky foundation of militaris-

¹North Schleswig by plebiscite in 1920 was returned to Denmark after the Treaty of Versailles, and is still a part of Denmark, though Denmark is now occupied by the Nazis.

tic bravado, and not upon the noble aspirations of the delegates to the Frankfort Parliament. In the late war with France Alsace-Lorraine had been torn from France and here a similar system of forced nationalization was being introduced as in Schleswig. While visiting in Berlin he listened with apparent satisfaction to a speech by Bismarck in the Imperial Parliament on the administration of Alsace-Lorraine.

Claussen returned from his visit in Germany to his home in Davenport in the "new Schleswig-Holstein" in Scott county, where German social life was safe in the unbayonnetted peace of Iowa, safe behind the strong bulwark of the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—in spite of sentimental talk about the rights of women and vexatious liquor laws. He continued to make Davenport his home during the rest of his long life, dying in his ninety-first year. A moderate amount of wealth, a loving family, and a wide circle of friends made his declining years comfortable. His wife, Anna Rahbeck, was a niece of the popular Danish poet, Knud Lyne Rahbeck. In the Claussen home there was "no antagonism between the sexes," for a biographer states that she died after fifty-seven years of happy married life. Their only son, Ernst, was mayor of Davenport for six and a half terms, and, it was said, in his time the most popular man in the city. A daughter, Elfriede, married Christian Müller, known among the Germans as the *Turnvater* (father of physical training) of Iowa.

Claussen was born into the Lutheran church. But in later life was not a church member. The explanation may be found in the fact that his spiritual awakening had been national and political. His faith was in humanity; and his creed, the principles of freedom and justice as he understood them. His great ambition was to serve and lead his people "in two worlds," and this he did fearlessly, honestly, and faithfully, actuated no doubt by that subtle but omnipresent desire in forceful personalities for "name and fame." If he lacked buoyancy and humor, perhaps it

was because his life was so much a series of battles until in later manhood, and not an unfolding and development of personality in a congenial environment.

The Forty-eighters in Scott county carried with them from their homeland a fiery, and at times misguided zeal for truth and freedom. Firm in their belief that their motives were pure and their cause just, they brooked no opposition blandly. Like formerly William Lloyd Garrison, they believed in being "as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice," and they were.

But it was also that quality of mind which inspired them to sacrifice so freely and so willingly for the preservation of the Union during the Civil war; and it furnished the impulse to conserve much that was really fine and noble in their rich social and cultural heritage, exemplified in the formation of numerous social organizations, a weekly and daily press, and in a rugged allegiance to the spirit of free inquiry, not to forget that exuberant conviviality which helped so much to make the "good old days" of Davenport really good.

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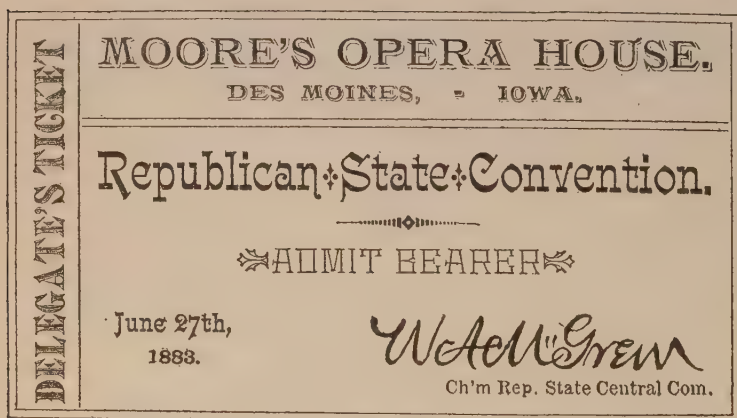
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Also information from people who personally knew Claussen.

THE PIVOTAL CONVENTION OF 1883*

By DAVID C. MOTT

Some of our readers will remember an article by the late William O. Payne on Moore's Opera House, Des Moines, published in *THE ANNALS* in January, 1930, Volume XVII, pp. 163-67. That historic building had been burned March 24, 1929. In that article Mr. Payne gave attention to the Republican state convention of June 27, 1883, which he said, and which no doubt is true, was the last Republican state convention held in that building, as thereafter more modern facilities were available. Mr. Payne's article was of much personal interest to me as it was the first state convention I ever attended, and com-



FACSIMILE OF D. C. MOTT'S DELEGATE TICKET

ing to Des Moines then was my first visit to the capital city. I was a green farmer boy, although twenty-five years old. I put up at the Aborn House, near the Rock Island depot. The *Iowa State Register*, and Moore's Opera House were a little further up Fourth street.

*David C. Mott served as Assistant Curator of the Iowa Department of History and Archives and Associate Editor of *The Annals of Iowa* from 1919 to 1937. In July, 1939 he wrote this article and it was filed in the manuscripts awaiting publication in *The Annals*. He passed away March 8, 1941.

In his comprehensive and luminous way Mr. Payne delineated the conditions that caused this particular convention to be of unusual importance. One who did not live through the few years preceding 1883 can scarcely realize the great interest there was taken then by the people in the liquor question. The Sons of Temperance, and the Washingtonian Society had had their day somewhat, but the Blue Ribbon Movement and the Good Templars were in their heyday. The Republican party had been friendly enough to the temperance sentiment to promise a submission of an amendment to the state constitution. An intensive campaign went on, especially during 1881 and the early part of 1882, and the prohibition amendment was submitted to the voters on June 27, 1882, and adopted by a majority of 29,759.

Iowa was a good deal younger in 1882 than it is now, younger in years, and in experience, especially in experience concerning the liquor question. One bright morning soon after that election, but long enough after so we all knew the result, I met on a prairie road near our home in Keokuk county Uncle Joe Reeder. He had been at the head of the Good Templar lodge of that township and was regarded by all us youngsters as a wise man. After our greetings I said, "Well, the fight's over, isn't it!" His reply was, "No, young man. The fight has just commenced." After the lapse of half a century I am inclined to think Mr. Reeder was really a wise man, even wiser than we then suspected.

Before the end of the year a case reached the District Court of Scott county, Judge Walter I. Hayes presiding, and the amendment was declared as having been illegally passed by the General Assembly, hence unconstitutional. On January 18, 1883, the Supreme Court rendered a decision affirming Judge Hayes. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice William H. SeEVERS and concurred in by Justices James G. Day, Austin Adams, and James H. Rothrock. Justice Joseph M. Beck dissented. At the April term of the Supreme Court an attempt was made to have the case opened for a rehearing. The ablest attor-

neys of the state were employed on each side, but the majority of the court adhered to its former opinion. During all this time the state was much wrought up over the controversy.

LIQUOR QUESTION CONFRONTED REPUBLICANS

It was in this situation that the Republican state convention of June 27, 1883, met in Moore's Opera House. There were two subjects that intensified interest in this convention. What position will be taken in its platform of principles on the liquor question, now that the amendment is declared void? What will the convention do as to renominating the justices of the Supreme Court who ruled out the amendment?

I do not think it is presumption on the part of us who are now the "old fellows" to say the state conventions of those years were of greater interest and importance than those held now-a-days. The nomination of candidates for state offices instead of by primary election made the convention a great event. There were less large meetings, less travel. Nearly all the travel being by railroad made meetings less frequent. No radios and less newspapers, made those interested in politics anxious to partake of the enthusiasm of the big convention, and to hear the big orators of the party. And there were some then. One hardly ever went to a Republican state convention then without being inspired by such men as Hepburn, Dolliver, Henderson, Cousins, James F. Wilson, Kasson or Allison.

The old Opera House was jammed full for this meeting, the delegates nearly filling it. Judging by our own delegation, that from Keokuk county, if all the chosen delegates were not there, others got their proxies, and came along, so our delegation of ten was there. I remember how we were jammed in closely together as we were seated at the convening.

State Chairman W. A. McGrew of Ottumwa called the assembly to order at 11:00 A. M. Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal church pronounced an invocation, brief, appropriate, and in fine spirit. The temporary

chairman, John A. Kasson was then introduced. Kasson had already served several terms in congress, had won eminence in the field of diplomacy, was one of Iowa's most distinguished public men, and was a polished and eloquent orator. His speech met the full expectations of the audience.

KASSON RECOGNIZED DRY SENTIMENT

On the keynote subject of discussion Kasson said: "In the great and unending debate between the claims of Iowa homes and the demands of Iowa saloons, the Republican party, enlightened by and obedient to the popular verdict rendered just one year ago today, ought not, cannot, and will not take the side of the saloon." The response of the delegates and audience to this sentiment was so spontaneous that nothing more was needed to indicate the drys had the convention.

The appointment of the committees followed Kasson's speech. The committee on resolutions, its members having been selected that morning in the caucuses of the several districts, was about as dry as if it had been hand-picked for the occasion. However, it was composed of eminent citizens, and was as follows:

First District, James F. Wilson, Fairfield.
Second District, John Mahin, Muscatine.
Third District, Daniel Kerr, Grundy Center.
Fourth District, Aaron Brown, Fayette.
Fifth District, S. N. Fellows, Iowa City.
Sixth District, Frank T. Campbell, Newton.
Seventh District, J. S. Clarkson, Des Moines.
Eighth District, A. J. Baker, Centerville.
Ninth District, John Y. Stone, Glenwood.
Tenth District, D. D. Miracle, Webster City.
Eleventh District, J. N. Miller, Odebolt.

After the appointment of the committees, adjournment was taken to 1:30 p. m. On reassembling at that time the convention was all on tiptoe awaiting the climaxes. The Jasper county delegates were occupying seats im-

mediately back of ours when my attention was attracted by the handsome and vivacious personality of a man in their delegation who I soon learned was former Lieutenant Governor Frank T. Campbell. Several of the delegates, knowing he was a member of the committee on resolutions were plying him with questions about the sort of a resolution on the liquor question the committee had agreed to, and his only reply to them was, "Well, it's mighty good readin'."

When the convention was called to order Colonel David B. Henderson of Dubuque was made permanent chairman. The previous November he had been elected the member of congress from the Third District and as congress did not convene until the next December he had not entered as yet on his long and distinguished career in the House of Representatives, and he was at this time almost a stranger to the members of this convention excepting those of the Third District. His speech full of humor, happily phrased and abounding in vigorous oratory, was very well received.

Scarcely ever has a Republican state convention had two such outstanding orators as its presiding officers, the stately and classical Kasson and the eloquent and magnetic Henderson, and never had it a better reading clerk than Cal Manning of Ottumwa. His voice had quality and carrying power.

The convention renominated Buren R. Sherman for governor, O. H. Manning for lieutenant governor, and John W. Akers for superintendent of Public Instruction, all by acclamation, and harmoniously. Each one, as nominated, responded in a few remarks. Mr. Manning, in his talk of perhaps three minutes gave expression to that famous epigram, "A schoolhouse on every hill and no saloon in the valley," which brought a furor of applause. Then came the only test vote of the convention, the vote on the nomination of a candidate for justice of the Supreme Court.

RETIREMENT OF SUPREME JUSTICE DAY

James G. Day of Fremont county was the only justice whose term was to end with 1883, but he was one of the four justices who rendered the decision against the prohibitory amendment only five months before, a decision quite obnoxious to this convention. Justice Day had been a captain in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry in the Civil war, was badly wounded at Shiloh, had served eight years as judge of the District Court, and was just finishing his twelfth year on the bench of the Supreme Court. No objections were being made to Justice Day except he was one of the four who gave the opinion that killed the prohibitory amendment. But that was enough in the eyes of these delegates as was soon shown. The competitors with Judge Day were District Judge George W. Ruddick of Waverly, Circuit Judge Robert G. Reiniger of Charles City, former District Judge James W. McDill of Afton, and District Judge Joseph R. Reed of Council Bluffs. The informal ballot gave Reed, 270; McDill, 248; Day, 133; Reiniger, 78; Ruddick, 58. Before the roll call of the first formal ballot was finished Judge Reed was nominated by acclamation. Thus ended the only actual contest in the convention.

The committee on resolutions then made its report through their chairman, United States Senator James F. Wilson. Senator Wilson was then in his prime. He read the document with proper modulation, dignity and emphasis; it was enthusiastically received by the great body of the convention and was adopted unanimously and with cheers. The clause concerning prohibition said the fact that the people of Iowa having adopted the amendment, "we accept the result of that election . . . as the verdict of the people in favor of constitutional and statutory prohibition, and without making any new test of party fealty" they went on and pledged the party to enact and enforce those principles. Thus the Republican party of Iowa shouldered a responsibility that later became burdensome as years went by.

But while enthusiasm ran high, it was evident that

there was a minor tone, a minority who were yielding against their judgment. However, the *Iowa State Register* the next day said "Those who said that this convention would be angry and divided, saw it unite at last in a platform adopted without a dissenting vote. Those who said it would have an intolerant majority, which would make a crusade on all who differed with it, and on the court which disappointed the state by its decision, saw a contest of great tolerance, free from personal accusation or feeling, and ending in a ticket ratified by an unanimous convention."

So it must be said that Republican state convention held on June 27, 1883, just one year to a day from the adoption of the Prohibition amendment by a vote of the people, stands out as one of the pivotal conventions in the political history of Iowa.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL IN IOWA

The citizens of Council Bluffs are petitioning congress for the removal of the national capital from its present locality to Council Bluffs. One of their strong grounds of claim upon the capital is their geographical location; Council Bluffs being, as they alleged, the exact center of Uncle Sam's dominion. That dodge won't work, friends. There was a time when such a claim was valid. But Uncle Sam, like all other earthly matters, changes.

When Seward purchased the new territory of Alaska, and affixed it to the northwest corner of our domain, the geographical center immediately took its departure from the "great commercial emporium," and set itself down in Sanborn & Follett's lumber yard, in Sioux City, and there it sticks now, plainly visible to the naked eye, and defying the most persistent efforts to remove it.

Still, notwithstanding we have a very decided advantage in this respect, we are not disposed to quarrel with our Council Bluffs friends, over the location of the capital, but will rather unite with them in securing to our sister town the benefits and advantages they so much desire.—*Sioux City Journal*, January 1, 1868.

PIONEER IOWA BOHEMIANS

By PAULINE SKORUNKA MERRILL*

The Bohemians of Sioux City settled here during the early seventies and eighties. My father and mother were the first Bohemians to locate in Sioux City, as far as I know, having come March 3, 1870. Father was born January 20, 1830, in the village Stupna P. C. Kremze, close to Prague, Austria (Czechoslovakia). Mother was born in the same village on February 2, 1837. They were married February 4, 1860, soon after father received his discharge from the Austrian army in which he served eleven years (from 1848 to 1859). He played in Franz Josef Royal Imperial band, where he received his musical education. He could play any wind instrument, but his clarinets were his favorites. I have music he wrote for his set of clarinets.

Before entering the army he served four years without pay as apprentice in a tailoring establishment. He also learned the barber trade. These were very useful to him while he served in the army. Father traveled in many lands and could speak six different languages: French, German, Italian, Spanish, Prussian and Polish, which accomplishment was very useful to him in after years.

He told of many experiences. When he was stationed at the Black sea a soldier stood guard on the beach. Each night a guard would disappear, so they built a tower to watch from. They stuffed a dummy with unslacked lime and a large, man-eating animal came ashore and swallowed the dummy. Another time they were in Italy, where they slept on the ground and could feel the scorpions crawling under or over them, but did not dare move for fear of being stung. He enjoyed the figs and fruit they could buy there. They would watch for a certain kind of snake with a wide yellow streak down its back, as they

*An address delivered by Pauline Skorunka Merrill before the Pioneer Club of Sioux City, Iowa, September 25, 1937, and contains valuable historic data.

marched through dense woods, using as butter the lard they could melt from its back.

There was so much unrest in Europe after this war that my father and about ten other families decided to come to America where there was more freedom, so they auctioned their household goods. How my mother cried when she had to part with her fine linens all woven by hand! She brought one sheet, tablecloth, and some towels, also a hank of flax she had carded, which she later divided among us three girls.

Father and mother went around by the way of Vienna and Strassbourg in northern France to see the famous clock in the cathedral. It has figures which come out when the clock strikes the hours, half hours, and quarter hours. Other figures point to the days of the week and dates of the month. At noon figures of Jesus and the twelve apostles move in a procession around the clock, and a cock crows as they disappear. I was quite young, and while mother was watching the clock, I wandered into a large office building and climbed three flights of stairs before an office woman took me in tow, and gave me candy. Then looking out of the window and seeing mother searching for me, she led me down to her, giving me a small gold brooch which she tied around my neck. I still have the brooch.

EMIGRANTS CAME TO AMERICA

This colony of Bohemians met at LaHavre on September 3, 1869, and sailed for America over a Bremen line to a new land of freedom. My mother was the only one of our party who did not get seasick. She waited on all of the rest. On September thirteenth we ran into a terrible storm, and two young men of our party were washed overboard. It took us over three weeks to cross the ocean. On arriving in New York, we all went to Chicago, where some of our party had friends. Some of them stayed in Chicago, while the others went on into the Dakotas, into Bon Homme county, where they settled on homesteads.

Father obtained work in Chicago at tailoring; also joined an orchestra. He played every night. Mother

didn't like Chicago; too much noise and no friends, and home alone all day and all evening, so they moved to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, but it was a mining town and father could not make a living, so they moved on to the Dakotas to join their lifelong friends. Father knew nothing of farming, so he sewed for the farmers and their wives that winter and they paid him in meat and grain. Mother worked in the hop fields while the Kotcher sisters took care of Sister Anastacia and me.

One day a traveling bishop came through Tabor and stayed at the Kotcher home. Josef took such good care of his horses he asked him if he didn't want to come with him and be his coachman, which he did for many years. The bishop, whose name was Haire, traveled all over Dakota territory giving lectures. Josef Kotcher met an Indian school-teacher whom he married. She owned lots of government land and they lived many years at Gordon, Nebraska.

The Bohemians whom I heard father talk of as having settled around Wagner, Tyndal, Tabor, Scotland and Olivette in Bon Homme county, were: Janda Josef Soukup, Vincent Hakel, J. Roechadell, Anton Byfel, Albert Blazek, Vencil Novotinee, Mr. Janousheks, Paul, Josef and Anna Wysup, John Dvorak Vortekf Vavra Johanna—Kate, Josef Kotcher, and others whom I cannot recall. My father attended their reunions in his later years.

FAMILY ARRIVES AT SIOUX CITY

Father and mother, sister Stazy and myself came to Sioux City from the Dakotas in March, 1870. Father had but six dollars in cash. He rented a small house on the prairie from a Mr. Nedham. It stood about where West Second and Sioux are now. He obtained tailoring from Jack McGee, a costume tailor located in the Vinton block, who had come here in 1869 with the James Leitch and Crawford families from Madison, Wisconsin. Our only neighbors were the Freenays and the Fred Kneeb's families. Mary Kneeb's still occupies the original home on the bluff between Third and Fourth streets. There were no

tailor shops in those days. Father brought all his work home. One day he decided to clean a rain barrel which stood at our back door in which he cooled his large forty-pound press iron. When he rolled the barrel away a large snake was coiled under it. He killed it with an axe which was close by.

About 1874 or 1875, James Leitch and Jack McGee formed a volunteer fire department. The engine house stood on Water street between Third and Fourth streets, next to the M. C. Davis flour mill. John Robson was chief, James Leitch and Jack Ryan assistant chiefs, Ross Weir and James Shanley, and M. C. Follis treasurer. M. A. Lyons was engineer and Albert Skorunka fireman and watchman. Father slept in the engine house on a cot beside a large open cistern just behind the engine. When an alarm sounded, father would light wood in the firebox and the engine would start pumping water into the engine out of the cistern. The hose carts were drawn by hand to the fire. Many times when father was playing at the Academy of Music or Turnverein Hall for dances, I would take his place and sleep at the engine house and light the match to the firebox of the engine. The second floor of the engine house was used for lodge meetings and band practice.

Father was interpreter for Dan Cheney who run the depot hotel. He would bring men whom he could not understand, up to Jack McGee and father would find out where they wanted to go and tell Cheney. Many of these travelers were housed by my father. Father bought a translator at Pinkney's book store, and studied it. It was not long before he could speak, read, and write English.

On Ash Wednesday in 1872, mother went to church which was located on West Seventh, about Perry, with the Jim and Bridget Nelon home right back of it facing Perry. When services were over there was a blinding blizzard raging. Mother lost her directions and wandered upon the porch of a barber's home. As she could speak only Bohemian and German, she could not tell them where

she lived. This storm lasted two days. She had set a batch of bread and father had quite a time getting it into loaves and baked.

The families who lived on West Seventh, as I remember them, were the McNamaras, who lived on the edge of the creek near the Seventh street bridge. Mary McNamara married Tom Foley, afterwards Police Judge. I worked with his sister Delia Foley many years at O'Meara and Webster's tailor shop. There were Gossens, Donnellys, Colemans, and going west, the Louis Kettlemens who sold their home to Jonny Sassano, the harpist, whose second wife and her daughter Rose are still occupying it. Turning on Market were the Willeys, Dineens, Schoolards, Gradys, and Louis Montangue; also the Hanranhans.

ACQUIRED SIOUX CITY PROPERTY

On March 30, 1874, father bought two lots on the edge of a ravine. The back of the lots was cut off by the Pembina-Yankton railroad, now the Milwaukee line, where West Fourth and Market are now. A Bohemian carpenter, Fred Cach, who came here in 1872 with the Matij Juzek family from Baltimore, built us a frame three-room and large ell kitchen home. Louis Agness, who lived about Ninth and Market, dug us a deep well where we drew up water in buckets fastened with chains over a windlass, from which well we supplied all our neighbors. Louis Agness also built us a large cistern under our ell kitchen, with a pump.

Mother raised geese and ducks in the creek and ravine in front of our home. I used to go clear down to Bluffs street where Bob Kneeb's run his race horses, to bring our geese home. She also had lots of chickens and two cows and two hogs. Many is the time I was late at Webster school on account of delivering milk and eggs to the Hartneets, Donavans, Schudells, Ryans, Fitzgibbons, and F. X. Hansen and Dr. Krejci. We had to cross this creek on planks to get to Webster school. It ran to Perry creek at Sixth and Perry, where there was a large bridge.

There was a high, teetery sidewalk built upon stilts where the Curtis Sash Company is now located. Our first artesian well was drilled about West Fourth and Perry, at a depth of 2011 feet,—wonderfully cold, clear mineral iron water. Later it was piped onto Shanley's lot, West Fourth and Bluff, and is now piped into Chesterman's bottling works and used for their soft drinks. Next door to the artesian well was the lovely Hanson home, with a yard of beautiful flowers. They were uncle and aunt of Charles Harstad who made his home there until his mother and sisters and brothers came here to make their homes. Across the street were the Tom Tuckers and Tooheys, and Waltermires' picture gallery.

In the winter of 1874, the roof of Webster School blew off during a blizzard. Father built a long arbor all the length of our house. He planted grapes to cover the arbor for shade; also made his own wine with a handmade press, which Joe Vondrak built for him, and evenings we would all sit and sing Bohemian songs. Father built his own smoke house and cured his meat for winter. Mary Sterling Grabin told me many times she and other children at Webster school would watch father dress hogs in our back yard.

The first little German band, also known as the Light Guard band, used to come to practice in our arbor on Sunday afternoons (about 1875). Fritz Runge was leader. Wm. Schudell, Tad Martin, Geo. Hill, Mr. Elsim, or Harry Fredelle, S. Stickler, Joe Borsch, and Albert Skorunka. This little band played every Sunday all summer at Borsche's beer garden way out in the country in a grove of trees about Fourteenth and Center streets. They had a platform where they danced and picnicked and visited all afternoon and evening.

Father also used to take us up the Missouri river on steamboat excursions where this little band played and they danced all the way up to Yankton and back on an open deck.

Another orchestra my father joined was organized by Sorensen who was a very fine violinist. Mose Reed played

French cornet, Albert Skorunka the clarinets; Oscar Hoberg bass viol; Joe Borsch viola; Wm. Schudell cornet; Mr. Sorensen was leader; Mose Reed business manager. They played at the Academy of Music, and Peavy Grand, and with Jonnie Sassano who was a very fine harpist and played at entertainments up on Cod Fish Hill.

Mose Reed, who came here in 1878, also organized the first brass band. Among members were James Turnbull who played a French horn and was a grocer (Deal & Turnbull), Fred Bush, Harry Beadell (worked in Journal bindery), Henry Wekerline, alto horn, Charles Hillard, trombonist was a tinner; Henry Mapes, bass horn; Jimmie Orr, snare drummer was a shoemaker; Walter Brookings, Albert Skorunka, clarinets, were tailors for Jack McGee & M. A. Ormsby. This brass band was called the Northwestern band, and later, the K. P. band. Well do I remember how my father used dozens of lemons to keep his brass instruments shiny to march in parades down muddy Fourth street on the Fourth of July, and at interstate fairs at Riverside, and on all holidays.

SOUGHT GOLD IN BLACK HILLS

In the spring of 1876 my father got the gold fever. Men were coming through Sioux City telling of the gold to be had in the Black Hills. He joined a party of men. They pooled their money—bought mules, wagons, and outfits and started for the land of promise. Mother baked a wash boiler full of rye bread; packed butter, bacon, and beans, blankets and warm clothing. Among these whom I can recall were Fritz Runge, Joe Borsch, John Schlawig, Gustave Pecaut, and Arron Hattenbach, who was a jeweler and was in business many years in Deadwood. I have an ebony ink well he gave my father for me. They suffered many hardships while crossing the Bad Lands. It took them eight days to go fifteen miles as they had to unload the wagons where there were no bridges, carry their provisions across and load the wagons again. Many nights when they found traces of Indians they did not sleep much. One night as they were making camp,

father set his big bass horn on the ground. After supper they were going to have a little music, and when father started to put the mouthpiece on his horn he saw two fangs wiggling. A snake had crawled all through the horn and could not back out, so the men took sticks and pulled him through. Father was very careful where he parked his horn after that.

These men all staked out claims around Hill City and Deadwood, but living was high—a dollar a meal, eggs twenty-five cents each, flour a dollar a pound. Father had all the tailoring he could do and the boys played at amusement places and in front of saloons. Got ten dollars each for three hours' playing. But father could not stand the poor food. They lost two of their men with mountain fever. It was impossible to get good drinking water as the miners would start panning gold at daybreak and the streams were all filled with mineral, making the water unfit to drink. So the latter part of October he started back home by train. I remember when he threw his roll of blankets into the back yard as the train went by—the Pembina, now the Milwaukee. Mother sent us down the track to meet him when he came back from the depot. He was so sick and thin and was not able to work for months. He brought each one of us a little chamois bag of gold dust. I still have mine. But he lost his claim.

While father was away, the grasshoppers came so thick you could not see the sun. They settled on the railroad tracks and gummed the rails so an engine could not pull a train up that grade past our back yard. Mother had a large garden on vacant lots around us. In order to save our vegetables we dug deep, wide trenches all around the garden, and tied paper to broom handles and chased the grasshoppers all day into these trenches and at night we burned them. At daybreak either mother or I was out there never letting them settle on the garden. We saved our garden, and F. X. Hansen, the druggist, and Dr. J. C. Krejci came out and offered mother fifty cents a head for her cabbage, but she did not sell and father made a barrel of kraut that fall. That was real pioneering.

EARTHQUAKE VISITS SIOUX CITY

Dr. J. C. Krejci was a pioneer Bohemian. He came to Sioux City from Prague in 1872. He had his office and living quarters on Pearl over the bakery of Henry Fachman between Fourth and Fifth. He had a very fine bass voice. He formed a singing society called the Manechoir. They practiced in the rear room of the Tower jewelry store operated by Wm. Hiles, which was on Pearl off Fourth toward Third. He married Chris Borman's oldest daughter. In Europe Dr. Krejci sang in concerts with prima donna Madam Paulina Lucca. Dr. Krejci also published a German paper in 1875, *The Courier*. I can remember I was being confirmed on May 28, 1877, in St. Mary's Church, which stood on the southwest corner of Sixth and Pierce, with a lovely lawn all around it where Trimble block is now. During the services we had an earthquake which cracked the entire east wall of the church. Everyone tried to get out at once. All the men were holding their children on their shoulders to keep them from being trampled under foot. Our class started towards the altar and through the sanctuary out of the side door on to Sixth street. In the choir Mary Fitzgibbons Follis, Mary McCarty, Dr. Krejci were singing. Mrs. Dr. Krejci was about the middle of the church crying: "Ach, my camile, where are you?" in German. My catechism teacher, Miss Malady, had fainted and was being carried out on the lawn. After the confusion was over we all went back into the church and Right Reverend Bishop Hennessy concluded the services. Those whom I remember in our class were: Anna Hanranhan, Rose Harnett, Maggie and Anna Ryan, Mame Donavan, Mary and Jonnie Wall, Charles O'Connor, Eliza Donnley, Ellen O'Connor.

Thomas McCarty was serving as altar boy. He afterwards became Right Reverend Msgr. McCarty of the cathedral. One of the first of a colony to come to Sioux City was Mataji Juzek, better known as watchmaker Juzek. His wife and daughter Josephine came from Baltimore in the spring of 1873. He had a brother in Balti-

more who was a large wholesale jeweler. With them came a carpenter, Fred Cach. They stayed at my father's until they located land about fifteen miles up Perry creek road and bought two teams of oxen and lumber. It took one day to haul lumber out, and one day to come back,—all ridge roads and ruts and hills. Fred Cach built their home and granaries and barns. There Josephine married a Frenchman, Alex Beaulieu, who owned an adjoining farm. They raised six sons, and one daughter, who married Mr. Max Huber. Most of the sons have large farms up Perry creek.

TWENTY-TWO DAYS IN CROSSING

In October, 1874, a colony of twenty-nine people arrived in Sioux City. It took them twenty-two days to cross the ocean. My father housed them until they got settled, some on homesteads, and some stayed in Sioux City. They were the Martin Juzeks, Sr., with five children; the Kovarns; the Marouseks; the Kudrles; the Mataji Pavlovics; the Krizeks and all their families. Martin Juzek was eleven years old, John Juzek was seven years old, Vatzlay Kovarna was a stepson, and Charles was a babe in arms. John Juzek told me he remembered when twenty-nine people slept in my father's house of three rooms and the large ell kitchen. Martin Jr. and John helped on the farm a few years, then came to Sioux City to attend business college. In 1884 they bought two lots on the southwest corner of West Third and Market and built two store buildings and a story and a half home. The stores had living quarters over them, and in 1884 Martin Juzek and John Kudrle opened a grocery store. In 1885 John Juzek bought out John Kudrle's interest,—then it was Juzek Brothers grocery store. In 1885 Martin married Fanny Beran. They were the parents of two daughters and two sons. In 1897, Martin Juzek went on the road for Franz Shenkberg and traveled many years. Juzek brothers sold their grocery store to F. X. Hertz and he sold to Clark who then sold to Charles McWilliams. On September 27, 1893, John Juzek married Marie Chernohlavek.

They have one son who married a French girl while he was in the army. He is a veterinarian. His last address was Alexandria, Louisiana. He is now somewhere in England; has been in the army since 1917. They have two children. John Juzek worked for Tollerton-Warfield from 1906 to 1942, having charge of the shipping department.

Vatlzob Kovarna farmed many years on the farm adjoining the Martin Juzek, Sr. farm. He married Anna Pavlick. They are the parents of three daughters and five sons, all on farms up Perry creek way. Charles Juzek married Rose Poradek. They are farming on the original farm. John Kudrle, a pioneer Bohemian, came to Sioux City from Baltimore in 1876, with his wife, her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Beran, and their two sons. Mrs. Martin Juzek and Mrs. John Kudrle were sisters. John Kudrle worked four years in John Rochelle's brick yard which was then on the edge of Perry creek about Eleventh or Twelfth and McDonald, where the old brick home of the Rochelle's still stands. Then Mr. Kudrle went to work at the Booge Pork house which was at Fifth and Water streets. When Booge moved into the stock yard district, Kudrle went with him and acquired much property, but after several floods he sold it and moved over on West First and Main streets. In 1884 he went into the grocery business with Martin Juzek and in 1885 built his own store on the corner of West Third and Sioux, with living quarters on the second floor. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter. She married William Fleckenstein. Mr. Kudrle retired in 1901 and his son Frank took over the store, for many years. John Kudrle and Charles Kudrle both live on the west side. Charles Pavlick worked for Mr. Kudrle many years and then moved to Omaha where he was with Haskin Brothers Soap for forty years. Joe Vorisek bought out Frank Kudrle and operated a grocery and butcher shop many years. He was married to Mary Kasper. His brother James Vorisek played in Mose Reed's Band for many years and is now living in Minneapolis. Josef Pavlovic and his wife and two sons and three daughters came

here with the Juzek colony in 1874. Mrs. Pavlovic was Mr. Juzek's sister. They settled on a large farm adjoining the Juzek farm. Adolph and James farmed the land and their father raised bees. The oldest daughter Mary married Albert Kodym, a merchant tailor of Omaha. Annie Pavlovic married Mr. Glickauff in Chicago. He was a barber and they settled in Deadwood. Josephine Pavlovic married Hugh Burkett and they still live on one of the farms on Perry creek.

Mathias Marousek with a family of eight children came in 1874. He was a tailor. His sons worked on farms until he built a home on Market between Third and Fourth. John and Anthon were tailors; Mike was a clerk in Davidson's store. Frank went to farming and was a school teacher. Charles went into dry cleaning, Mary married Mr. Jackman and they farmed. Josephine married Will Lindsay, a mail carrier, and Anna married Mr. Tackett. Joseph Vondrak also was a real pioneer. He came here in 1873 from Cleveland, Ohio, and worked at Booge's Pork House and boarded with my father. In 1875 he sent for his father, mother, two sisters, and two brothers, Frank and Mike Vondrak. He was a carpenter. On September 17, 1876, he was married to Anna Colon by R. Rev. B. C. Lenahan in St. Mary's church on West Seventh and Perry. Anna Colon came here with the W. E. Powell family and spent her Sundays at our home. She was from Moravia. Joe Vondrak built them a home up on Prospect Hill about First, between Market and Sioux, where their son Amile was born. Saved enough to make a down payment on an 80-acre farm up Perry creek about twelve miles. On this he built a small home. He moved his wife and son on the farm while he continued working at the packing house. Father lent him enough money to buy a cow and chickens and some machinery and pigs. He walked to this farm every Saturday night and back again Sunday night. In 1879 he started farming. They had to carry all their water from a spring up a hill about three blocks, but he prospered. They raised six sons: Amile, Edward, Frank, Albert, Thomas, and Joseph. As

each son got married the father gave them a farm all stocked with white-faced Hereford cattle, pigs, chickens. They all built their own homes except Joseph and he is on the old family home farm. They all live up Perry creek way.

Frank Pelan came to Sioux City in 1876; boarded at father's, worked at Barker's cooperage, next door to Franze's brewery on West Third. He moved into the packing house district where he made barrels in the packing houses. He acquired lots of property around Greenville and on Leech street, and was married. Others whom I can recall were Mr. Hubretizke, John Turecheck, Frank Krasny, Mr. Lukshan, Charles Chuhille, Jim Huiject, W. Kopal, Charles Kutil, John Kozlovsky, Jim Turchka, Jim and John Villiam, Vincent Yellan, Albert Krizek, Rudolph Hajny, Mr. Rochadell, Mr. Ryes, Mr. Reznek, Mr. Sailer, Anton Prochazka, Joe Dirtlik, and others.

These Bohemians at first met each Sunday at one of their homes. Then they formed a club and in 1890 bought three lots at the foot of Main street in the willows on the sandbar. They built a club house and met every Sunday. The women brought lunches and the men played cards. The charter members were John Juzek, Martin Juzek, John Kudrle, Dr. J. C. Krejci, Albert Skorunka, Fred and Joe Chernohlavek, Mathias Marousek, Frank Pelan, John Hrubetizkee, Frank Krasney, John Kozlofvsky, Frank Stasney, John Strelesky, Joe Vondrak, Frank Vondrak, Frank Kutil, Joe Chuhille, Frank Turecheck, Vincent Yellan, James Kovarna, Mr. Ryzs, Joe Kopal, Adolph Pavlovic, Rudolph Hajny, and others. In 1906 they sold this sandbar club house and bought three lots on Prescott street and built a new club house and organized and filed articles of incorporation in the county recorder's office. The officers elected were Joe Vorisek, president; Anton Procharzka, vice president; Aman Yawrinek, Secretary; Joe Drtlek, financial secreatry; John Juzek, treasurer. The club was called Carel Havlicek Borovsky. They met twice a month during the summer.

SUBURBAN HOME ESTABLISHED

On May 4, 1875, father bought a quarter block, all prairie, on a hill where West Second and Market are now. We raised vegetables until 1881, when father built a seven-room house on the corner. Mr. Wakefield was contractor. We lived there about a year when the James Lake family occupied it until 1887, when we moved from 318 West Fourth up to 201 Market. On February 7, 1888 I was married to Addison W. Merrill. Father gave me half a lot on the alley and we built a seven-room home which I am still occupying. Hold an abstract direct from Doctor Cook—no transfer in over sixty-six years. We have three daughters. Jessie Marie Merrill married Leonard Rash in Los Angeles, now living in Alhambra. They have one daughter, Muriel Frances Rash. Edna Anastacia Merrill married Clark Turnbull. Alberta Pauline Merrill married Frank T. Siemonsma. My sister Anastacia Skorunka was married to Harry Mosby. Father gave her the other half lot where she built her home. They were parents of two children: Helen Mosby Hand, who has two daughters, Louise Hand Haynes and Frances Hand Kearney,—(They all live in Los Angeles.)—and William H. Mosby, who lives with his wife in Chicago and has a commercial art school.

Leopold Skorunka was born in Sioux City January 8, 1874 and died December 25, 1916. Marie Skorunka Jensen Schwarts lives in Los Angeles. Mother and father celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary at Mrs. Mosby's home on February 4, 1910. Albert Skorunka died August 26, 1914. Marie Schaeffer Skorunka died August 2, 1918. Anastacia Skorunka died March 20, 1911. Leopold Skorunka died December 25, 1916.



LEON W. POWERS

Served on the Iowa Supreme Court from December 4, 1934, when he was elected to complete the unexpired term of Judge Edgar A. Morling, until he resigned February 14, 1936, to accept the position of General Counsel for the Farm Credit Administration of Omaha.

Born in Webster county, Iowa, June 12, 1888. He was graduated from the State University in 1912 and from the University of Chicago in 1914. In that year he began the practice of law at Denison. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth General Assemblies. From 1933 until his election to the Supreme Court he was an assistant Attorney General.

He remained with the Farm Credit Administration of Omaha until 1943, when he resumed the private practice of law at Denison, Iowa.



JAMES M. PARSONS

Served on the Iowa Supreme Court from January 1, 1935, until his death December 16, 1937. For one term of six months he was Chief Justice.

Born near Anamosa, Iowa, October 16, 1858. At the age of ten he was left an orphan, but in spite of this handicap he acquired an education in civil engineering at Iowa State College and at Cornell College. In 1879 he turned to the study of law and was admitted to the bar the following year. In 1881 he located at Rock Rapids where he engaged in the private practice of law. While at Rock Rapids he served as Mayor and one term as County Attorney. In 1906 he moved to Des Moines where he continued in private practice until coming on the Supreme Bench.

Judge Parsons died at Des Moines.

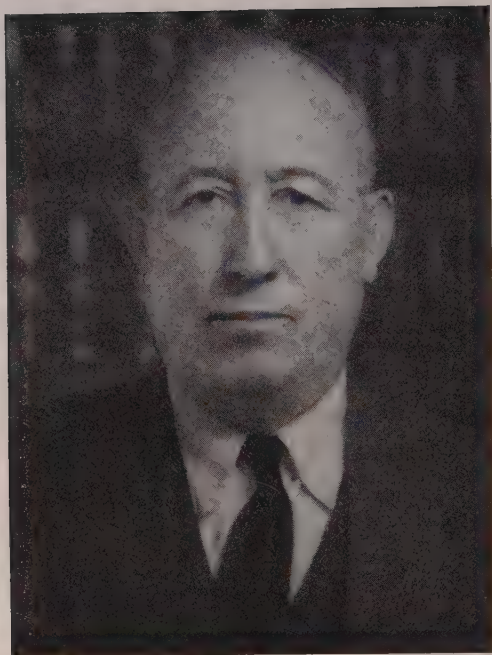


PAUL W. RICHARDS

Served on the Iowa Supreme Court from January 1, 1935, until December 31, 1940. For one year he was Chief Justice.

Born at Red Oak, Iowa, March 16, 1874. He was graduated from Grinnell College in 1894. After his admission to the bar in 1896 he began the practice of law at Red Oak in partnership with his father C. E. Richards. He served as City Attorney for four years and as County Attorney for two years. From 1923 to 1931 he served as Referee in Bankruptcy at Council Bluffs.

Since his retirement from the court he has served as Referee for the National Railroad Adjustment Board at Chicago.



WILSON H. HAMILTON

Served on the Iowa Supreme Court from January 1, 1935, until December 31, 1940. For one year he was Chief Justice.

Born in Keokuk county, Iowa, May 1, 1877. He was graduated from the Law Department of Drake University in 1900 and entered the practice of law at Sigourney. He served as County Attorney from 1902 to 1904. He accepted no other public office until coming on the Supreme Bench.

After his retirement from the court he returned to his private practice at Sigourney.

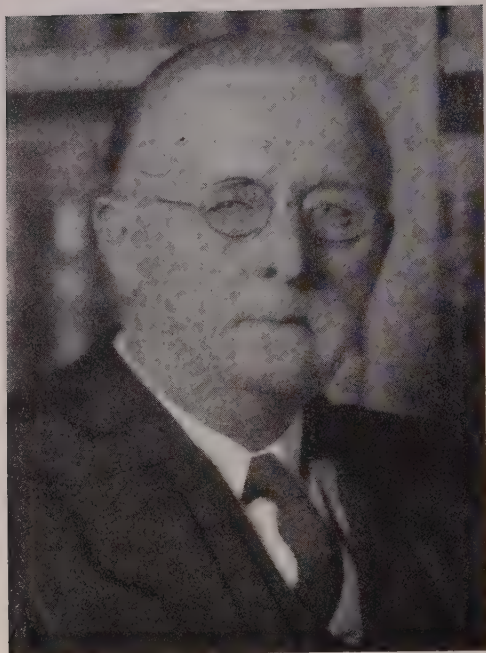


CARL B. STIGER

Served on the Iowa Supreme Court from February 15, 1936, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Leon W. Powers, until December 31, 1942. He was Chief Justice for one term of six months.

Born at Toledo, Iowa, February 21, 1883. He was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1912 and entered the practice of law at Toledo. He served as Mayor of Toledo and was a member of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth General Assemblies. He served in World War I. On May 1, 1933, he was appointed Judge of the District Court where he remained until coming on the Supreme Bench.

After his retirement from the court Judge Stiger was appointed a member of the Iowa Employment Security Commission.



EDWARD A. SAGER

Served on the Iowa Supreme Court from January 1, 1937, until December 31, 1942. For one term of six months he was Chief Justice.

Born in Bremer county, Iowa, October 17, 1872. He was graduated from the Law Department of the State University in 1894. After his admission to the bar he began the practice of law at Waverly where he continued to reside during his entire career. He accepted no public office until elected to the Supreme Bench in 1936.

Judge Sager died at Waverly February 7, 1943.

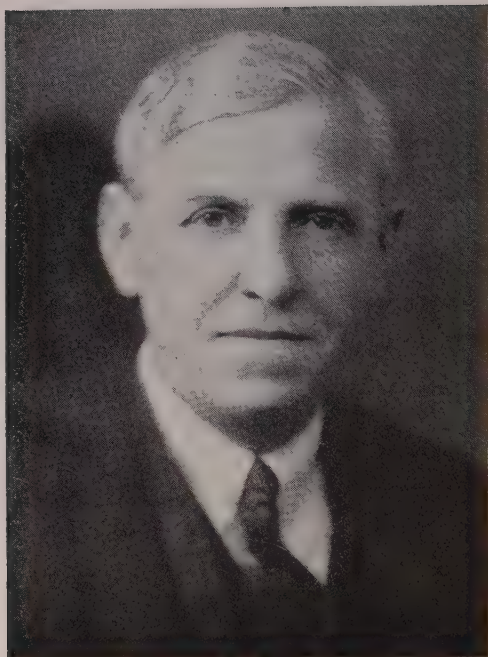


ERNEST M. MILLER

Served on the Iowa Supreme Court from December 27, 1937, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge James M. Parsons, until December 13, 1938.

Born at Telluride, Colorado, November 26, 1890. He was graduated from the Law Department of Drake University in 1914. In that year he began the practice of law at Harlan. For two terms from 1917 to 1921 he was County Attorney and from 1928 to 1930 he was Mayor of Harlan. He was elected Judge of the District Court in 1932 in which position he continued to serve until coming on the Supreme Bench.

Judge Miller died at Harlan June 13, 1941.



RALPH A. OLIVER

Now serving on the Iowa Supreme Court. His service began December 14, 1938, when he was elected to complete the unexpired term of Judge James M. Parsons. He has served for one term of six months as Chief Justice.

Born at Eddyville, Iowa, July 31, 1886. His father was John F. Oliver a former Judge of the District Court. He was graduated from the Law Department of the State University in 1909. He entered upon the practice of law in South Dakota but soon thereafter moved to Sioux City. He served with the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. He was City Counsel of Sioux City and Judge of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District before his election to the Supreme Bench.



FREDERIC M. MILLER

Now serving on the Iowa Supreme Court. His service began January 1, 1939 following his election. He has been Chief Justice for one term of six months.

Born at Des Moines February 18, 1896—the only native of Iowa's capital city ever to serve on the Supreme Court. He was graduated first from Grinnell College and in 1922 from the Law Department of the State University. During World War I he served with the American forces in France as a lieutenant of cavalry. After his admission to the bar he entered the practice of law at Des Moines where he continued until coming on the Supreme Bench.

Judge Miller is a grandnephew of Judge William E. Miller who served on the Supreme Court from 1870 to 1876.



OSCAR HALE

Now serving as Chief Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court. His service on the court began January 1, 1939 following his election. He has been Chief Justice previously for one term of six months.

Born at Wapello, Iowa, February 27, 1867. He attended the local public schools and took a collegiate course in Valparaiso, Indiana. After graduation there he spent several years in Kansas as a teacher and superintendent of schools. Thereafter he attended the Law School of the State University of Iowa, and in 1894 was admitted to the Iowa Bar. He has held various local offices in Louisa county, including two terms as County Attorney.

In 1913 he was appointed Judge of the District Court where he continued to serve for over twenty-five years until his election to the Supreme Court.



THEODORE G. GARFIELD

Now serving on the Iowa Supreme Court. His service began January 1, 1941 following his election. He has been Chief Justice for one term of six months.

Born at Humboldt, Iowa, November 12, 1894. He was graduated from the Law Department of the State University in 1917 and entered the practice of law at Ames. He was a lieutenant in the field artillery during World War I.

On January 1, 1927 he became Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District by election, where he continued to serve until coming on the Supreme Bench.



CHARLES F. WENNERSTRUM

Now serving on the Iowa Supreme Court. His service began January 1, 1941 following his election. He has been Chief Justice for one term of six months.

Born at Cambridge, Illinois, October 11, 1889. He was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts of Drake University in 1912 and from the College of Law of the same institution in 1914. He began the practice of law at Adel but moved to Chariton the following year, where he has since resided. In 1916 he was elected County Attorney of Lucas county which position he held for three terms. He served as a lieutenant during World War I. On July 10, 1930 he was appointed Judge of the Second Judicial District Court where he continued to serve until coming on the Supreme Bench.

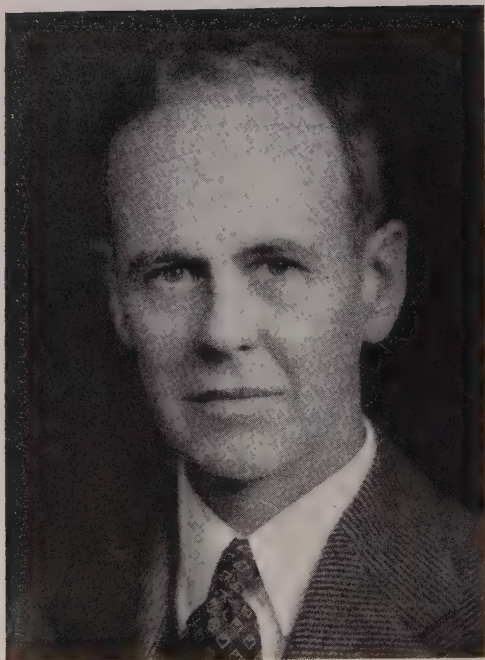
Judge Wennerstrum is a member of the Board of Trustees of Drake University.



HALLECK J. MANTZ

Now serving on the Iowa Supreme Court. His service began January 1, 1943 following his election. He has been Chief Justice for one term of six months.

Born in Iowa county, Iowa, September 23, 1877. In 1881 the family moved to Audubon county. He was graduated from the Drake University Law Department in 1904 and began the practice of law in Audubon county. He has served as Mayor of Audubon and County Attorney and was a member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth General Assemblies and of the Senate in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Fortieth Extraordinary Sessions. In 1925 he became Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District where he continued to serve until coming on the Supreme Bench.



JOHN E. MULRONEY

Now serving on the Iowa Supreme Court. His service began January 1, 1943 following his election. He has been Chief Justice for one term of six months.

Born in Ruthven, Palo Alto county, February 15, 1896. He attended Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska and was graduated from the Law School of the State University of Iowa in 1922. During World War I he served in the Rainbow Division. He began the practice of law at Fort Dodge where he continued until 1939. He was County Attorney of Webster county from 1929 to 1932, inclusive. From 1939, until his election to the Supreme Court, he was a special assistant Attorney General for the State Tax Commission.



WILLIAM A. SMITH

Now serving on the Iowa Supreme Court. His service began January 1, 1943 following his election. He has been Chief Justice for one term of six months.

Born at Andalusia, Illinois, November 19, 1870. In 1884 the family moved to Toledo, Iowa. In 1890 he was graduated from Western College and from the Liberal Arts and Law Departments of the University of Iowa in 1898. For twenty years he practiced law in Chickasaw county before moving to Dubuque in 1918 where he continued the private practice of law until coming on the Supreme Bench. He was president of the State Bar Association in 1941-1942, and has been associated in many civic organizations in his home city of Dubuque.

INDIANS AGAIN ON THE WARPATH

By JONAS M. POWESHIEK

The war cry of the American Indian, heard with trepidation by the white man some 75 years ago, has been sounded again. Only this time it has been hurled as a challenging, fear-inspiring cry to the battle fronts of the world. For the American Indian has gone to war and, according to all information, has become one of Uncle Sam's greatest fighting men.

The braves, aided by a heritage of cunning and courage, have put aside their tribal headdress for GI helmets and are now matching their warring skill against the Germans and the Japs.

The Sac and Fox Indians are giving good account of themselves as warriors, as did their forefathers when they were at war against the white aggressors. A large percentage of the young men of the Sac and Fox tribe in Tama county, Iowa, are now in the service of Uncle Sam.

Back in World War I, the Sac and Fox Indians of Tama were exempted from any war service on account of non-citizenship and being wards of the government, which was true of many other Indian tribes of the United States. But the Indians love their homeland so much that they didn't take advantage of being exempted; they wanted to fight for their country, so they volunteered to the extent of 85 per cent, a contribution as large as any of the races in proportion to their number. They invariably performed the duty required of them. Having proved and earned their right to be citizens of their own country, in 1924 the president automatically made all Indians in the United States citizens which gave them the right to vote.

All Indians in this World War II were subject to draft, but frequently they didn't wait for draft. A large per cent volunteered. Today over 23,000 are in the Armed Forces, a ratio of volunteers of inducted men that is higher among Indians than any single racial group in the

country. As good soldiers, already they have established a name for themselves as they did in 1917-18.

The Indian is a born hunter and his experience with wild animals has made him an excellent marksman and skillful nimrod. He is such a perfect mimic of wild animals that he deceives both man and animals. His wonderful power of observation aids him in hunting and also in time of war. The Indian soldier's bravery, courage, and love of country are so outstanding he has earned the title "The Brave"—the only race to hold this title.

A TRIBUTE TO INDIAN TACTICS

A fine tribute to the American Indian as a warrior and military strategist was given by W. O. McGeehan in the *New York Times*, and it is worth repeating here. He wrote:

Who was the greatest American general? Considered from the point of view of his influence upon American field tactics, it was not Washington, nor Grant, nor Lee. It was some nameless Indian warrior whose bones lie in a forgotten mound and whose shade, sitting erect upon a ghostly steed in the happy hunting grounds, grins sardonically as it looks down upon a brigade of khaki-clad United States troops drilling in open order.

He sees the paleface commander deploying his skirmish lines with wide intervals between the men just as he had done, and he notes with grim approval that the infantrymen take advantage of the topography of the country. Then, as he sees the advance by rushes, a squad or platoon darting forward from opposite sides of the line to baffle the fire of the enemy, he knows that field tactics as he designed them were good.

The first of the paleface generals to admit the military genius of the American Indian was George Washington. That was during the French and Indian war, when Washington was attached to the Braddock expedition. The elementary histories tell how Washington tried to impress the stubborn English commander with the folly of fighting in close formation in that wilderness. Washington suggested that the English expedition adopt the Indian tactics and take advantage of the country. Braddock refused and the refusal to adopt the Indian tactics was disastrous to the expedition.

Military science has turned to the Indian point of view since then. It is a primary rule in the tactics of all nations now to take advantage of the terrain—that is, the topography of the country. If there were trees to mask an advance, every advantage which the cover gives is taken for all it is worth. It is no longer con-

sidered unchivalrous or unmilitary to make feint attacks from the front while the main attack from the rear or from the flank is made. Any military tribunal of today would have cashiered Braddock. He would be regarded as a man utterly ignorant of the first principles of military science.

Perhaps we may not be able to prove that the credit for the khaki-colored clothing which makes the modern soldier such a difficult mark for the enemy rifleman belong to the American Indian, but the fact remains that the Indian was the first to adopt a fighting costume which made him hard to distinguish against his background.

The Indian never had any artillery, but he paved the way for the masked batteries. The incendiary bomb used in Europe was another invention of the American Indian. Long before he knew the use of gunpowder the American Indian used flaming arrows to fire fortresses. Andrew Jackson later adopted the scheme when he sent a red-hot cannon ball into the renegades' fort in Florida and blew up the powder magazine. One can almost see the inventor of those tactics watching the struggle from his vantage point on a peak in the happy hunting grounds. The ghostly war bonnet is proudly erect and there is brilliant light in the fierce dark eyes of the great warrior.

"My brothers use my battle plans well," he says, "but the paleface warriors have mastered my teaching even better. They are great warriors now, the palefaces, for they fight with the cunning that I have taught and in the real American fashion."

And the heart of the great chief will no longer be bitter as he turns to his wickiup. The tactics of the United States army form a flattering tribute to the American Indian's genius for military affairs.

IN THE THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION

Among the original 3,400 Iowans who could "fight like hell," were a few Sac and Fox Indians, who have experienced some bloody fights and gone through many hardships. Starting November 8, 1942, at Algiers, for 88 days straight they fought at Sened, Faid Pass and Fondouk; at Mateur, Hill 609, and Bizerte. Then they went to Italy, and during the 103 combat days between September 21, 1943 and July 28, 1944, fought some more from Paestum to the Arno River. Up to the first of the year 1945, 437 of the original Iowans were left in the unit—six officers and 431 enlisted men. This is just a part of the experience the 34th Division went through.

The writer had a very nice visit with one of the boys who just returned, Pvt. Melvin Twin, and our thanks to him for the information as to his outfit. After 32 months of service he is pretty badly used and shot up, and it is quite probable he will get his discharge from the service at the termination of his furlough.

The following list gives the name, rank, length of service and location of the Sac and Fox Indians in the Armed Forces, or who have served in World War II, so far as is known to the writer. The letter V following the names indicates the volunteers and the letter D those in the draft.

Pfc. Edward Benson, (V), now located at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. after a rotation furlough following 32 months overseas service with the famous 34th Division in the North Africa, Algiers, Tunisia and Sicily Campaigns. He wears four stars on his European Theatre ribbon and a Combat Infantryman Badge. As a member of the 2nd Battalion which received a Distinguished Unit Citation from the War Dept., he is entitled to wear the Unit Badge.

Pfc. Earl Benson, (D), in service 14 months. Somewhere in France.

Pfc. Phillip Benson, (V), has served nearly two years with the 45th Infantry Division; wounded on the Anzio beachhead; awarded the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantry Badge for extreme bravery in action against the enemy; now drives a supply truck in France.

Pvt. Arthur Blackcloud, (V), in service since Jan., 1945, Camp Hood, Texas.

Pfc. Truman C. Blackcloud, (D), entered service in 1942 in the Armored Engineer Corp; served as training instructor and now somewhere in Europe.

Pvt. Wilson Brown, (D), Honorably discharged.

Curtis B. Davenport, R. M. 3/C, (V), Radio man, entered service in Dec., 1942, and in the Pacific Area for over two years.

Clyde Davenport, R. M. 2/C, (V), entered service in 1942; served in landing troops in North Africa and Sicily and now in the Pacific Area.

Pvt. Martin Davenport, (D), entered service June 22, 1944, training at Perrin Field, Sherman, Texas.

Pfc. Talbert Davenport, (D), entered service in 1942 and went oversea in 1943 in the Army Engineer Corps and was in the area of the recent German offensive.

Pvt. Leroy Duncan, (D), Honorably discharged.

Pfc. Carl Jefferson, (D), entered service in 1942 and went over-

sea July, 1944. He is a crack rifleman and sharp shooter in the Infantry and was in Germany when last heard from.

Pvt. George Edwin Kapayou, (D), Honorably discharged.

Pvt. Kenneth Kapayou, (D), Honorably discharged.

Pvt. Roy Kapayou, (D), entered service in March 1944 and now at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma.

T/5 Dixon Keahna, (D), entered service in 1942 and was stationed for a while in the Alaska area. He is now at the Tank Destroyer Replacement Training Center, North Camp Hood, Texas.

Pvt. Gaston Keahna, (D), entered service in May 1933. He is in a Rifle Platoon, Camp Ritchie, Maryland.

Pvt. Wilbur Kaehna, (V), entered service in March, 1944. He is in the Infantry and stationed at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Pvt. Clifford Lasley, (D), entered service in Dec., 1942, and went oversea in 1944. He has spent about six months in tough fighting along the Burma Road but was back at Calcutta, India when last heard from.

Pvt. Clement Mauskemo, (D), killed in action in the Pacific; posthumous award of the Purple Heart.

Pfc. Norval Mitchell, (D), entered service in July, 1943 and was sent to the Aleutian Area. He is in the Coast Artillery and doing special work in Orientation and travels from island to island showing special movies.

Cpl. Reuben Mitchell, (D), entered service in 1942. He is in the Armored Field Artillery and has been oversea quite a while. He was last heard from in Belgium.

Pvt. Rudolph Mitchell, (D), entered service in 1943 and went oversea in Aug. 1944. On last account he was in the jungles of New Guinea.

Conklin Morgan, (D), inducted in Feb. 1945.

Pvt. Jimmie Morgan, (V), has been on duty in the Aleutians, but is now training for paratrooper at Camp Mackall, N. C.

Gailey Morgan, (D), inducted in Feb. 1945.

Pvt. Robert Morgan, (D), killed in action in Italy; posthumous award of the purple heart.

Roger Morgan, S1/C, (V), in service for about fourteen years. He is store clerk in the Navy and was heard from recently in the Pacific Area.

Richard D. Poweshiek, (V), S1/C, has been on New Caledonia and Guadalcanal and took part in the invasion of the Philippines. He is still in that area looking for Jap ships.

Sgt. Charles Pushetonequa, (V), entered the service in 1942. He is in the ground crew of the Air Corps. He is stationed in New Guinea.

Pvt. Frank Pushetonequa, (V), entered service in 1942. He is in the Air Corps training at Laredo, Texas. He is training for a nose-gunner on a B-24.

Pfc. Dewey Roberts, (V), entered service in 1942 and was shipped

to England in Feb., 1943. He took part in the North African and Italian campaigns. He was wounded in the Italian campaign but has recovered and is driving an army truck in the 7th Army.

Pvt. Ernest Roberts, (D), entered service in March 1943 in an Infantry Regiment. He was in the Italian campaign. He is with the 7th Army in Germany.

Pvt. Frank Jonas Sanache, (V), entered service in 1942 and was sent oversea in Feb. 1943. He was with the 34th Division in the North Africa Campaign where he was taken prisoner in Oct. 1943 by the Germans and sent directly to Germany.

Pvt. Willard Sanache, (V), Honorably discharged.

Pvt. Duard Scott, (D), Honorably discharged.

Pfc. Raymond Slick, (D), entered service Jan., 1942. He is an expert rifleman and has been oversea for about three months. He was wounded while in the Belgium combat area.

George Soldier, MoMM 1/C, (V), Advance Training and Relief Crew 5. In Nov. 1945 he will have been in the Navy seventeen years. He has been in the submarine division for the past eight years and is stationed in Australia.

Sgt. Melvin Twin, (V), in Company E, 34th Division, entered service in 1942 and went oversea in Feb., 1943. He was in the North African Campaigns and has seen 32 months oversea service and is now at the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska, being home on rotation furlough.

Pvt. Alexander Walker, (D), entered service in April, 1942, with the 9th Infantry. He is reported to be in France.

Cpl. Billy Waseskuk, (D), entered service in 1942. He was home recently on a furlough. He is stationed at Camp Livingstone, La., where he trains new recruits to handle rifles. He wears an expert infantryman badge, a good conduct ribbon, and an American Theatre of Operations Ribbon as he was formerly stationed in the Aleutian Islands.

Pfc. Bennie Waseskuk, (D), entered service in 1943 and went oversea in 1943. Since Jan., 1945 he has been in the Philippines. He is in a medical battalion.

Robert Waseskuk, (D), inducted in Feb. 1945.

Pvt. Judy Wayne, (V), entered service in 1942 and went oversea in Feb. 1943. He was captured in Oct. 1943 by the Italians in the North African Campaign. He was taken to Italy where he is said to have escaped but was retaken prisoner by the Germans.

Pfc. Mike Wayne, (V), entered service in 1942 and went oversea in Feb., 1943. He is a veteran of 27 months of oversea service with the 34th Division. He has a medical discharge.

Pvt. Walter Wayne, (V), entered service in 1942. He was wounded in action on Attu in the Aleutian Campaign and was awarded the Purple Heart.

Pvt. Dan Youngbear, (D), inducted in Jan., 1945 and training at Camp Hood, Texas.

Pvt. Dewey Youngbear, (V), entered service in 1942 and went oversea Feb., 1943. He was taken prisoner by the Germans in Oct. 1943 and sent to Germany.

It should be understood that effort has been made to obtain data on each Indian boy in service, but up to now it has been difficult, due to failure of different parties to answer questions through the mail.

The Indian office has on file records of many braves who have been cited both in the Pacific, North Africa, and Italy.

THE INDIAN BRILLIANT IN TACTICS

A recent dispatch from Marine headquarters in New Britain told of an Indian unit demonstrating its heritage of woodlore by silently infiltrating into the rear of the Japanese positions and capturing it after frontal attacks had failed, and Gen. Douglas McArthur, in a message from the Pacific, said that the tactics of the Indian "so brilliantly utilized by our commander George Washington again apply in basic principle to the vast jungle-covered reaches of the present war."

Today the Indian has regained his self respect. He is intensely and sincerely loyal to the United States government; that is the explanation of his splendid war record.

In response to inquiries as to the Indians in Iowa, will state that there are on the government roll today (January 1, 1945) 512 Mesquakies, as they originally called themselves, but better known in history and in government reports as the Sac and Fox Indians. They own their land and have paid taxes ever since 1857. Their land is erroneously called a reservation. Their lands are held in common and they were all paid for by the Indians. Forty years ago they began gradually to build frame houses and today every family lives in a modern and comfortable house. Prior to that time they lived in their wickiups and summer bark houses in their yards. They still have these, but use them to carry on their religious rites and in the summer they do their cooking in them. The purpose in keeping these wickiups and summer bark houses is to make sure they will not lose sight of their old customs,

and particularly their religion. They dress like their neighbors, but insist upon worshipping as did their fathers.

The Sacs and Foxes did a great deal of hunting, for the fur and for the meat; but their food was chiefly corn, beans and squash as well as the meat of wild animals and birds. Before the coming of the white men they had clothing made chiefly of buckskin. Today they dress as anybody else in civilian clothes. However, on special occasions they still wear buckskin clothes and prefer them at their ceremonies and annual public pow-wows.

They are skillful in the crafts and still do a great deal of fine work, especially bead work, basket work, in jewelry, woodwork and rug weaving.

KEENLY ENJOY VARIED SPORTS

In sports they have many different games, and some that the public has never seen. One of their popular games is called la crosse. They do much singing and dancing, and in peace time they had annual festivals or pow-wows, which drew many visitors.

There are in Iowa many Indian names for counties, cities and rivers. Out of 99 counties there are 21 with Indian names. Of these there are nine that are Sac and Fox names: Appanoose, Wapello, Keokuk, Muscatine, Iowa, Poweshiek, Tama, Sac and Black Hawk.

The Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa have sent many soldiers into the armies. Their children are being educated. They live in much more comfort than their forefathers. The American Indians have contributed many things that are useful. To agriculture the Indian gave corn, cotton, tobacco, our three great money-making crops. To our tables he contributed tomatoes, the potato, beans, pumpkins and so on. He invented the snow shoe and the bark canoe. He taught how to tan leather, made cunning traps, and set up portable tents for shelter. In addition the Indians have contributed hundreds of words to our American vocabulary, especially the names of places. The Indians in Iowa are becoming prominent in all these affairs

and are not dependent upon others. They love their homes and desire to continue good family life.

PRESERVATION OF INDIAN PICTURES

People never tire of pictures of old-time Indians, for they are associated in our minds with the heroic age of the pioneers. Moreover, their costumes are colorful, and their way of life strikes a romantic note. A camp scene showing smoking lodges, a papoose in its cradle, a warrior on horseback or posing in his native costume are always interesting. Pictures of Indians appear in our magazines as regularly as the years roll by. Everyone has an Indian picture or two.

But the historic value of these old photographs is not always appreciated. Up in your attic, probably, in that old trunk of letters and knick-knacks may be the portrait of some famous chief, of a treaty camp, or a dance no longer practiced. That photo of the beef issue, of the old-time agency, or the mission school, may be the only existing record of the time and place it illustrates. Sooner or later, some one who does not know what it means will burn it. Surely you should send it to the State Historical Department for preservation. Attach a sheet of paper, giving whatever information you have as to the subject of the photograph, the time it was taken, and the place. The state will be grateful.

Now, when everybody is combing his home for scrap to aid in the war effort, is a good time to sort out those old pictures and records and put them where they cannot be destroyed. Even if you do not know what a photograph shows, historians may be able to discover that. Send it in, and give your descendants a fuller knowledge of the good old days. Writers, artists, educators will profit by your gift, which will help them to present a truer and more interesting picture of the past.—Stanley Vestal in the *Chronicles of Oklahoma*.

[LETTER NO. 2.]

MEETING OF THE
Iowa Press Association,
— AT —
CLEAR LAKE

*A Detailed Statement of How to Get to the Lake, and
what will be done after getting there.*

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE IN ROOMS OF REPUBLICAN,

Marshalltown, Iowa, August 18, 1875.

Dear Sir:

In a letter I mailed you July 22d, I gave you an outline of the arrangements I had made up to that time for the meeting of the IOWA PRESS ASSOCIATION at Clear Lake. Since then matters have been so perfected, that the meeting promises to be the most enjoyable and satisfactory one ever held in the State. The responses to my former letter have been such as to warrant me in saying that the attendance will be large, and the meeting of Editors this year, a grand success.

Those of the Fraternity who did not answer my first letter, I trust will think well enough of this one to promptly respond to it, and inform me if it is their intention to accompany the Editorial party on the above occasion.

In order that you may know what has been done for the accommodation and pleasure of the Association at the Lake, I will state in detail below, the arrangements I have made personally toward that end:

The Central Railroad of Iowa, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota, and Smart's Narrow Gauge road, will sell half-rate excursion tickets. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Co. will sell excursion tickets at sixty per cent.

Several of the other roads will make reductions, but what they will be, I am now unable to say.

Above is a reproduction, including the old-fashioned type heading, of a circular letter announcing a meeting of the Iowa Press Association, as sent out by the secretary, containing information as of date stated.

As stated before, the day train on the Central Railroad of Iowa, which leaves Ottumwa 12.01 p. m., Monday afternoon, Aug. 30th, has been designated as the train on this road for editors to take to the Lake. This train makes close connections with trains from the West at Grinnell, and Marshalltown, and will be run through to Clear Lake without change of cars at Mason City. A similar train will be run on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota road, and will be met at Nora Springs by a train on the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, by a special arrangement I have made with G. W. Sanborn, the courteous and accommodating Superintendent of that road, at Mason City. The Central train will stop for supper at Marshalltown, and the B., C. R. & M. train for dinner at Cedar Rapids, and supper at Greene. Both trains will be run together from Mason City to Clear Lake the same (Monday) evening. Trains from the East will arrive in time at Grinnell, Marshalltown, West Liberty, Cedar Rapids, and Waterloo, for Editors to reach one or the other of the special trains. Should any, however, not be able to get on either of these trains, and in order that they may not be compelled to stop for any length of time at Mason City, waiting for a train to take them to the Lake, I have arranged with Messrs. Cadwell & Kirk, liverymen at Mason City, to carry Editors from there to the Lake—ten miles distant—for 75 cents each, where a party of three or more go together. I have also made special arrangements with the two leading hotels in Mason City for the entertainment of any of our party at the following low rates:

Allen House	\$1.00 a day, 25 cents single meal.
St. Charles Hotel.....	1.50 a day, 35 cents single meal.

CLEAR LAKE

The depot at Clear Lake, a town of 800 inhabitants, is about 3/8 of a mile from the business center. Busses and other conveyances have been provided for the accommodation of fifty or sixty persons on the arrival of the special train, which is probably as many as will want to ride at that time. I have obtained a special rate from the proprietor of the bus line to carry our party for 15 cents apiece to any part of the town. Good side-walks are laid from the depot to the hotels, and walking will be easy.

HOTELS

Lake House can lodge forty of the Press Gang, and furnish table board for seventy-five. Price, \$1.50 a day for board and lodging; \$1.00 a day for board alone; and 50 cents a single meal.

Phillips House can accommodate twenty-five. Price, \$1.50 a day; \$1.00 for board alone; and 40 cents for single meals.

Island Home can accommodate forty of our party comfortably. Price, \$2.00 a day; single meals 50 cents. No charge for riding on

the Iron Propeller to and from the Island, nor for the use of skiffs, rods, and lines at the Island.

OTHER ACCOMMODATIONS

The citizens of Clear Lake generously offer to throw open their houses, many of which are large and comfortable, and the local committee there assure me that they are making calculations to entertain at least fifty editors and ladies. It is their intention to provide in this way for the ladies, and such of the married gentlemen as are accompanied with their wives.

I have also made special arrangements with Chaplain Lozier, the President of the State Camp Meeting Association, and with Rev. Dr. Keeler, the Secretary of the same, for the free use of two mammoth tents which will be erected on the bank of the Lake shore near the town park. One of these tents is 30x60 feet and the other 20x40, both made of the best duck cloth, the first named costing, when new, \$250. If it is desired that these shall be occupied by the editorial party, or by a portion of said party, the one will be set apart exclusively for the use of the ladies, and the other for the gentlemen. Judge Frost, banker, and the editor of *The Observer* at that place, will see to it that an abundance of clean and sweet oat straw is placed in the tents on Monday, (the 30th) and that everything is put in comfortable shape before the arrival of the "Bohemians." Chaplain Lozier, Hon. H. O. Pratt and Dr. Keeler, who have been camping with their families at the Lake for several weeks past, inform me that this is by far the most pleasant way of spending a few days at the "Iowa Saratoga." The sand in the vicinity of the tents is clean and dry, and there is no danger of catching cold on account of dampness from the ground. By sleeping in the tents and boarding at the hotels, the expense will be comparatively small, and the enjoyment probably equally as great as to stay at the hotels entirely. Should you desire to try the tent fashion, please put a pillow-case in your satchel, and if you think best, a straw tick, although the latter is not necessary. You will also want to take with you a pair of blankets, or their equivalent. These articles are not heavy, and can be sent through by express at a trifling expense, or as baggage. It may be cool enough for shawls and overcoats in the mornings and evenings at the Lake. Take them along with you, you may need them.

BATH HOUSES

Immediately below where the tents will be placed, are two bath houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen. If you like bathing, bring extra suits with you—for a gentleman, a knit woolen shirt and woolen pants is the best costume. For ladies any stout dress will do—it is not necessary that the suits be new. Combs, brushes, towels, et cetera, should be remembered in the make-up

of your outfit. Also hooks and lines should not be forgotten, as there may not be enough at the Lake to accommodate all who want to fish.

PROGRAMME

Tuesday forenoon will be spent jovially in sociability, boating, fishing, bathing, music, &c., &c. Three noisy brass bands—it may be, more—will be in attendance. It will be lively all around for miles, and there will be no opportunity to get lonesome. The afternoon and evening of this day will be devoted to business sessions in the Baptist Church.

Wednesday—Arrangements have been made for an extensive hunting expedition into the country under the direction of Judge Frost, Attorney Bush, Dr. Charlton, Dr. Smith, Banker Tuttle, and others. These gentlemen intend to take the editor sportsmen where they can slaughter “piles” of game. Those who have no taste that way, can consume the day bathing, fishing, playing croquet in the park, making sketches of the Lake, reading novels, singing hymns, or any other way they wish.

On Wednesday evening either a business meeting will be held, or a dance arranged for those who wish, in the park or Island House. The ministers leave for home Monday.

Thursday—Like fair occasions, this will be the big field day. The Green brothers, A. H. and D. H. Green, who are accomplished sailors, will spend the day in giving the Association free rides on the Lake in their large sailing boat *Undine*, which will carry at one time, one hundred persons. They will also, probably sail their celebrated boat *Challenge*, a Lake Michigan boat, in which the Secretary was carried to the Island Home, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the other day, in the remarkably fast time of fifteen minutes, or at the rate of 14 miles an hour. Both these boats are considered perfectly safe, and neither were ever known to upset.

Capt. C. H. Berg, of the Island Home, will make two trips across the Lake with the Editorial party—28 miles altogether—in his Iron Propeller, *Island Queen*, without charge. The *Island Queen*, *Undine*, and *Challenge*, will probably, altogether give the Bohemians a free ride that day, of not less than a hundred miles.

On this festive day, too, the enterprising ladies and public spirited citizens of Clear Lake, will prepare a huge picnic dinner in the Public Park for the Association, at which time the game killed and the fish caught on the preceding day, will be served. No further programme will be laid out until the assembling of the Association.

The Iowa State Camp Meeting Association will meet at Clear Lake on Saturday, the 28th, and their fine Camp Meeting and Excursion Grounds will be dedicated on Sunday, the 29th. The Secretary has entered into a compact with Chaplain Lozier, who is authorized to speak for the 500 Methodist ministers in Iowa, that

no minister will, under a penalty of 5,000 pounds bonds, either slay, eat, help eat, or look wishfully at a prairie chicken, dead or alive, before the arrival of the editors; with the further understanding, that tame chickens, and birds of whatever kind, shall be considered, for this occasion, prairie chickens.

The Secretary is pleased to announce that no long ropes and snug fitting collars for the hunting dogs need be taken along, as was hinted at in his first circular, as ample arrangements have been made with the railroad companies to permit the dogs to ride.

All dogs other than setters and pointers will be refused transportation.

N. B. The application of the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, to tie a thousand bull and rat dogs—fighting dogs of Cedar Rapids—behind one of the special trains, has been accepted. Positively no other application of a similar nature will henceforth be considered, as the Secretary has given the whole monopoly of that business into the hands of the *Daily Republican*.

Please notice the contents of this letter in your valued paper as much as you think proper, and be sure and make your arrangements to go with us to the Lake.

Yours Truly,

A. H. NEIDIG,

Secretary Iowa Press Association.

(Bring this letter with you to the Lake.)

Hungarian friends of Louis Kossuth are gathering information about him for publication, and are asking for any material as to his tour of the United States in 1851-4. He came as far as St. Louis, and although urgently invited by the governor of Iowa to visit this state, appears not to have come into Iowa. He was governor of Hungary at the time and his reception in America was an event of great importance. A Des Moines newspaper gave over a whole page to printing one of his speeches and many notices were published of his doings and sayings. The historical department has been asked to assist in search for materials.

The Fort Dodge *Northwest* says that the buildings erected by the United States government near Estherville, Emmet county, in 1865, for troops for the protection of settlers against the Indians, were sold at auction on the 5th inst for \$307 to A. E. Haskell of the Northwestern Stage Company.—*Iowa Homestead*, Sept. 2, 1868.

KIRKWOOD ELECTED ROAD SUPERVISOR

By JACOB E. REIZENSTEIN

Lives there a pioneer in Iowa City, a resident of the oldtime "Iowa City township," who participated in an odd political joke, with a certain famous Iowan—a governor, state senator, United States senator, and member of a presidential cabinet, as a victim? The man in question was Hon. Samuel Jordan Kirkwood, and any old settler who voted at the election in question now must be at least 97 years of age.

That is not an impossibility, but he can answer "aye" to the opening query must be unusually, if not phenomenally linked with the history of the county. Yes, this happened 76 long years ago.

Mr. Kirkwood had returned to Iowa City in 1868, to settle down on his old homestead on the highway that bears his name today. He had filled his seat in the Iowa senate (in the 6th and 7th general assemblies) his gubernational duties were performed; he had served in the United States senate; declined a ministerial post in Denmark tendered by President Abraham Lincoln.

He did not know it, in 1868, but his high political service was far from ended. Indeed, the people of Iowa named him governor again, in 1875, and President James A. Garfield called him to the post of Secretary of the Interior—which honor he accepted, resigning as United States senator to take the position.

In 1868, however, he was awarded a political post that provided the "joke" in question. Probably, never before, and likewise since, has any governor-senator-secretary been similarly "called from the plow" Cincinnatus-like, under such quaint circumstances.

He was elected road supervisor of Iowa City township. Did the former governor of Iowa decline the post? He did not. With smiling good humor, but with a determination and pledge to fulfill all duties with his wonted earn-

estness and eagerness to serve well and faithfully the people of his community, he took the office that year.

That he carried out his pledge is demonstrated by a report filed by him with the township clerk, Attorney ("Major") Ira J. Alder, more than a year later, on Friday, November 12, 1869. In the dusty depths of the court house vaults, a generation later, a sworn statement was exhumed, bearing the governor's signature, and the attestation of Mr. Alder.

To the report was attached this affidavit: "S. J. Kirkwood, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement, of his accounts as supervisor of Road District No. 9 of Iowa City township, in said county, is just and true, as he verily believes." The document proves indubitably that, while America has become known, the world over, as the one land, where road supervisors may become governors and United States senators—and even presidents of the nation, it is also a country, where men in very high offices may serve in the lowliest, without losing dignity or fame. And the service in question began as a "joke"—one that "back-fired!"—Iowa City *Press-Citizen*.

Jonas M. Poweshiek has been with the State Historical department twenty years. On his birthday, January 1, 1944, marking fifty years of his life and twenty years of service for the state, the staff of the department presented him with a pair of driving gloves and his wife and daughter with a box of candy. Jonas lives at Altoona, near the state capital, where he cultivates his ranch. On invitation he prepared the article about the Musquakie Indians engaged in World War II. His distinguished ancestor, Chief Poweshiek, whose camp was at one time near the Raccoon forks, might look down from the "happy hunting grounds" upon a scene quite different from that of a century ago along the Iowa and Des Moines valleys.



IOWA WAR MEMORIAL AND ARCHIVES BUILDING, TENTATIVE PLAN
PROPOSED

Located on Capital Grounds adjacent to and a part of the State Historical, Memorial
and Art Building

ANNALS OF IOWA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

WAR MEMORIAL AND ARCHIVES BUILDING

A second world war and total war became a reality by act of Congress in December 1941, and immediately thereafter the State of Iowa inaugurated a definite program for the preservation of whatever could be obtained or made known of the contribution of Iowa people or Iowa industry and production to the winning of the war.

The scope of the work thus entered upon, under the auspices of the State Department of History and Archives, included not only what was being done in military and naval lines but on the home front, since it was evident this was to be not only a world war but a total war. That work of war record collecting has proceeded with unflagging zeal, and increasing intensity, with the result that the present war at least as to Iowa, will be better documented than any other in all history.

Iowa has received national recognition for having commenced early with a clear program directed to a worthy object.

This work of collecting materials related to the present war program, is right in line with the delayed efforts as to previous wars, and complies with a duty imposed on the state and the department at the founding of the latter more than a half century ago. That duty could not have been honorably by-passed. But it has not been easy to divert to this special task energies otherwise committed, and to take on the larger emergency duties without funds ear-marked for the purpose or even elbow-room for the physical necessities of the job.

That which is now proposed is simply continuation and completion of the program long ago planned for preservation of the history of the state—that is, the archives and

records and all possible material information—for which the department was established and long has been maintained. Repeatedly those having the duty of safeguarding the interests of the state have called attention to the growing and expanding needs of a great commonwealth in this respect. It was written into the law that space on the plat of the capital grounds was reserved for this purpose. The biennial report of the department, placed in the hands of members of the Fifty-first General Assembly before the opening of the present session, presented a specific and detailed program to meet these requirements.

The inauguration of this program has been assured by introduction of House File No. 356, by Representatives A. H. Avery of Clay county, Charles S. Van Eaton of Woodbury county and A. G. Redman of Sac county, thus placing it squarely before the general assembly.

This bill provides, in brief, for a Memorial Building commission, an ex-officio body serving without pay, to begin soon the making of a thorough investigation and survey of the needs of Iowa and a study of what is being done at the national capital and in other state capitals, and to plan for a building to be constructed after the war at a cost not exceeding \$900,000.00, the purpose of which is indicated in the following section of the printed bill:

Sec. 6. The design for the said war memorial and archives building shall conform to the general style and appearance of the State Historical, Memorial and Art building, and be located adjacent thereto as designated on the official plat of the capital grounds; and shall be, in general, for the following major uses, namely:

(a) An ample and appropriate war memorial hall or halls, in which to preserve and to make available to the public, the records of Iowa and Iowans in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the World War I, and the World War II, and to make such records and all materials relating thereto of greatest possible use to all the people.

(b) A modern hall of archives in which to preserve, free from all ordinary hazards, the official state records and all historical or legal manuscripts and related material, and by classifying and cataloguing, make same available at all times, for the use of officials, courts, and historians—all under state control and regulation.

(c) A state museum of history, science, natural history, the arts and industries of the people of Iowa, consolidated and arranged for the convenience of study groups as a part of the state educational system, and for the use of state libraries, if needed, and such other related purposes as may be deemed advisable.

When such building is completed, according to the plans herein provided, the memorial building commission shall turn the same over to the trustees of the state department of history and archives, the same to be under their exclusive control thereafter.

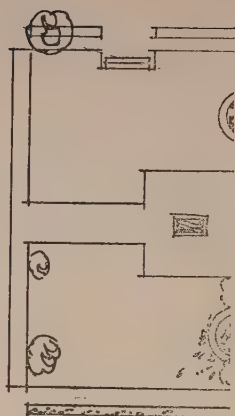
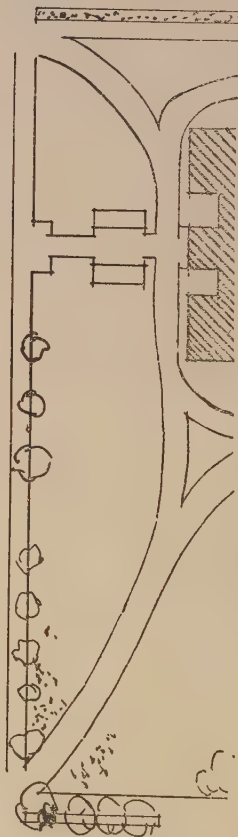
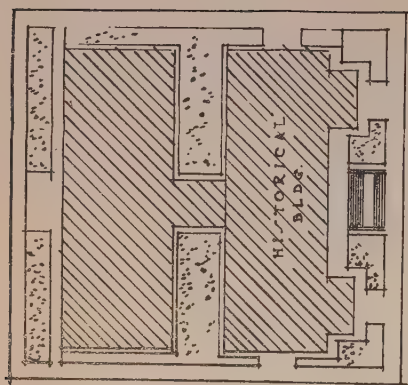
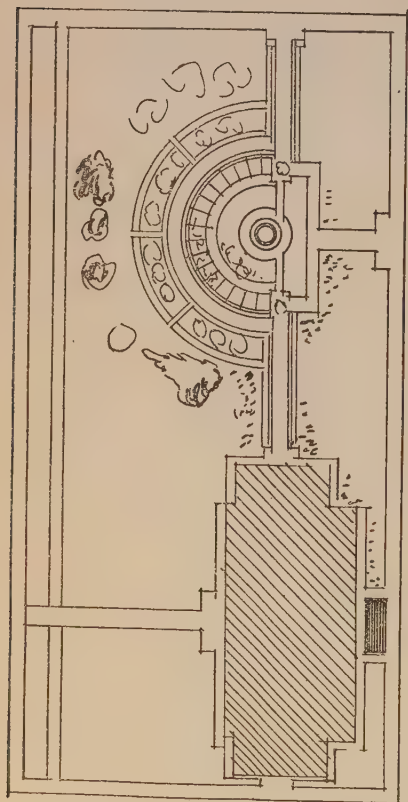
History is the story of the happenings of yesterday and of today carried over into the long tomorrow to light the pathway of humanity.

Iowa has long had enviable repute for serious effort to collect and preserve historical material. The march of time indicates that this is an appropriate year to take the initiative for a suitable war memorial and modern archives building that will harmonize with the lofty sentiments of all the people and serve to honor in some measure the Iowa sons and daughters who are engaged in the battle for liberty. Such memorial would provide a center from which would radiate to all parts of the state the lessons of war in the cause of peace. It would relieve the heart strain upon mothers and wives and children who would find comfort in a shrine dedicated to the sacrifices of their dear ones; not a shaft of cold stone or a bronze symbol of victory, but something that will serve to link together all parts of the story of war and peace.

The proposal is for extensive and thoughtful study of building plans, in the immediate years before it will be possible to actually engage in construction, with the following among other things in view:

A home for the official and unofficial material of every kind touching the record of Iowa and of Iowa people in World War II and all previous wars, concentrated in one place at the state capital, for all legal, administrative, historic and sentimental uses, safeguarded from all hazards and perpetually under control of the state.

A suitable place for the work of the commission on veterans' affairs contemplated in the report of the Iowa postwar rehabilitation commission, to secure efficiency



AREA FOR THE STATE WAR MEMORIAL AND ARCHIVES BUILDING

Part of Official Plat Embodied into Law by the Thirty-fifth General Assembly showing Location Adjacent to the State Historical Building

in the administration of everything pertaining to pensions, benefits, claims and similar matters.

A repository and clearing house for the records of war agencies, draft and ration and similar boards in Iowa, already directed by the war department to be sent to the state capital, for which no place is now available.

Fulfillment of the idea of the Iowa department G. A. R. over thirty years ago for "A Grand Army Corridor," or something similar, for the preservation of all Iowa war records—the same thought frequently and more recently expressed.

Doing substantially that which was embraced in the official plat of the capital grounds twenty-five years ago when the law designated location for precisely the kind of building now proposed, as a necessary addition to the plant of the state for the transaction of public business with special emphasis on historical, legal and educational service.

The state would more fully satisfy the desires of many thousand people of Iowa, young and old, from every county of the state, who visit the state historical building, for study, for information and for understanding of the history of Iowa and of Iowa people. In this way only can Iowa maintain its well earned reputation for leadership in these vital matters.

SUPREME COURT SERIES ENDS

With the group of biographical sketches and portraits of Iowa Supreme Court Justices appearing in this number of *THE ANNALS* the series continuing through this volume is at an end. All individual justices serving for either long or short periods upon the court have been presented. The whole group shown from the July 1944 issue to the present constitute a noteworthy aggregation of prominent and able Iowa attorneys who attained sufficient standing in their profession to be elected to serve upon the highest court of the Hawkeye state.

The editor of *THE ANNALS* is gratified to be able to include this important chapter in the history of Iowa to its

readers, and was able to do so through the courtesy of former Justice Frederick F. Faville, now code editor and reporter of the Supreme Court of Iowa and his assistant, Mr. Wayne A. Faupel.

The series has proven a popular feature of THE ANNALS throughout the year, during which period extra sheets of that section of our publication have been printed and now will be bound in pamphlet form and issued by the code editor, and may be obtained from him or the State Printing Board.

AN EARLY LEGISLATIVE LIST

Statistics relative to the Ninth General Assembly, of the State of Iowa, and the State departments, civil and military. This is the pretentious title of unpretentious pamphlet of sixteen pages, by Ed. B. Stillman, compiler, printed in 1862. The compiler explains that a previous legislature had provided for the printing of "a legislative compendium," but failed to provide the money therefor. However, he had made out a list and printed same.

Some features are different from the present day customs. For instance, in the list of members of the General Assembly the weight of each and every one is given. Probably in view of the then approaching era of hostilities, much stress was laid on the size of men in the public service. A survey of the list shows that while Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood weighed 191 pounds, his adjutant general, Nathaniel B. Baker, weighed 200 pounds. Other weights recorded were: Elijah Sells, secretary of state, 175; J. W. Cattell, auditor, 180; John W. Jones, treasurer, 225. There was failure to find out the weight of either of the three justices of the supreme court.

In the House of Representatives W. E. Woodworth of Henry county was listed as weighing only 112 pounds, while near him sat M. Price of Muscatine, 245. In the Senate, there was G. W. McCrary of Lee, weight 100, and in the same body M. V. Burdick of Winneshiek carrying 235 pounds.

Even at that time there was not a member of either house reported as a native of Iowa. There were from Pennsylvania 23, Ohio 22, New York 20 and Indiana 10. Others gave nativity as England, Ireland, Germany, France, Scotland, Norway and Canada. The governor, S. J. Kirkwood, was a native of Maryland. The speaker, Rush Clark, was born in Pennsylvania. Charles Aldrich, chief clerk of the House, came from New York and had been five years in Iowa. J. R. Needham, of Sigourney, Lieutenant Governor, who presided over the senate, was a native of Ohio.

This legislative list published 82 years ago, when Iowa was only 16 years old as a state, included a number of names of persons whose names will be frequently encountered by one who thumbs through the pages of Iowa history. A few selected are: Senate—T. W. Woolson, J. M. Shaffer, James Redfield, Geo. W. McCrary, B. F. Gue, John G. Foote, John F. Duncombe, L. L. Ainsworth. House—J. E. Blackford, S. H. Fairall, E. J. Gault, Jed Lake, James T. Lane, T. C. McColl, John Mitchell, Isaac Pendleton, J. H. Rothrock, Peter T. Russell.

A list was appended of the field officers of the Iowa militia. Among the colonels were J. F. Bates, James M. Tuttle, G. M. Dodge, J. G. Lauman, M. M. Crocker, H. F. Reid and C. Bussey. Of lieutenant colonels or majors therewere W. H. Merritt, John Scott, C. L. Mathias, J. C. Parrott, J. L. Geddes, F. G. Herron, M. M. Price, H. H. Trimble, T. Drummond, W. M. Stone, W. S. Robertson, J. M. Corse, E. W. Rice, and W. W. Belknap.

Among the postoffice addresses given were some perhaps unfamiliar to postal clerks of today, as for instance, McKissick's Grove, Onion Grove, Wiscotta, Clio, Makee, Yankee Settlement, Oak Point, Peck's, Locust Lane, Spring Rock, Pilot Grove and Bowen's Prairie.

In these later days what the men call their "Herd Book" contains similar information, omitting weights, and the final list has a hundred or more clerks, which would have been held to be inexcusable extravagance in the olden times.

A check-over of the list shows that over thirty members had come to Iowa either in territorial days or before. It will be recalled that just before the beginning of statehood was the time of great moving into Iowa from the states to the east.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS POSTPONE SESSION

The Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, like other good American patriots, have yielded to the stern necessities of a war-torn world. Their officers considered the request of the Government that the holding of conventions be abandoned, save those that have to do with the war effort. They promptly decided that to comply with such request was a patriotic duty, and the membership will forego the pleasure of another reunion this year. Upon one other previous occasion similar action was taken, the reunion omitted and officers held over.

A program for the 1945 session in the State Historical building and the joint assembly meeting with the Fifty-first General Assembly had been prepared and speakers invited to participate. It is to be regretted that the membership of the association are deprived of the enjoyment and satisfaction of an opportunity of renewal of old acquaintances. They are agreed that it is their first duty to contribute loyally in action and effort to the one objective of winning the war and securing a just and lasting peace.

Who knows where there is an American flag of 29 stars, one made and used at the time when the 29th state, which was Iowa, had just been admitted? That, also, was the eleventh flag of the United States. It was the official flag for only a year. An original is wanted to be flown at the Fort McHenry National monument and historic shrine, at Baltimore, where the flag, with fewer stars was seen by Mr. Key and the famous song written. Should you know of such a flag or that one may be available advise the editor of THE ANNALS.

NOTABLE DEATHS

GEORGE KESSEL, physician, surgeon and public benefactor, died at Cresco, Iowa, January 29, 1945, after more than fifty years in that community; born in Winneshiek county, Iowa, March 20, 1856; his wife passed away many years ago. Dr. Kessel, once associated with Mayo brothers at Rochester, Minn., became one of the prominent medical practitioners in Northern Iowa; for many years a member of the Iowa Medical society, the American Medical association and the Fellows American College of Surgeons. As founder of the Kessel hospital at Cresco, the first hospital in that community, he operated it from 1902 to 1910, then giving it to the Sisters of Mercy of Dubuque, who then named it St. Joseph's Mercy hospital, Dr. Kessel was retained as chief surgeon.

In 1913 Dr. Kessel gave the ground for a park adjoining the hospital grounds known as Kessel park, and in 1930 added another tract to the gift, including a residence, now known as Kessel Park Lodge, adjoining the park. Always active in community affairs, he was mayor of Cresco two years, a member of the school board three years, once president of the library board, and during the First World war served as a member of the selective service board. He is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Raymond W. Haas, Emmetsburg; Mrs. Frank B. Lowry, wife of Rear Admiral Lowry, of Cresco; Mrs. H. L. Lissfelt, New York City, and Gertrude Kessel, Cresco.

E. W. DINGWELL, attorney, soldier and jurist, died on February 7, 1945, in the hospital at Dexter, Iowa, where he was taken the previous evening after suffering a stroke at Adel, Iowa, his home; born at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on July 17, 1872, his parents being Elisha and Louisa G. (McKay) Dingwell—the father, a ship builder, born May 18, 1821 and died March 12, 1904, and the mother born February 1, 1825, both in the same locality. In 1872 Elisha Dingwell removed to Auburn, Illinois, and in 1873 became a resident of Lakeside, near Chicago, where his last days were spent. E. W. Dingwell was educated in the public and high schools of Marshalltown, Iowa, and at Western College at Toledo, Iowa, then studied law at Leland Stanford Jr. University at Palo Alto, California, and was admitted to the bar at Marshalltown in October, 1899. On August 25, 1908 he was married to Nelle Luther of Adel, Iowa, who preceded him in death on December 11, 1914.

He saw service in the Spanish-American war, enlisting on April 26, 1898, in Co. H, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, and served for almost two years, the troops going to Jacksonville, Florida, thence to Savannah, Georgia, and to Havana, Cuba, remaining there from

December 28, 1898 until April 19, 1899, and mustered out at Savannah, Georgia on May 13, 1899. Returning to Marshalltown he engaged in the practice of law until March 17, 1900, when he removed to Adel, Iowa, where he entered the law firm of Cardell, Giddings & Dingwell, with offices in Perry and Adel, Mr. Dingwell having charge of the office in the latter place, later in 1900 succeeding to the practice and office alone; was elected judge of the district court of the Fifth judicial district, including Adair, Dallas, Guthrie, Madison, Marion and Warren counties, serving upon the bench from 1927 until his death. He was a Republican and active also in fraternal orders. A son, Lieutenant Wilbur L. Dingwell, now in France, survives.

EDWARD CLAYTON EICHER, lawyer, jurist and public official, died at his home in Alexandria, Virginia, on November 29, 1944, bringing to an abrupt end the widely-heralded, seven-months-long sedition trial of thirty defendants at one time, over which he presided as Federal District judge of the District of Columbia; born on a farm near Noble, Washington county, Iowa; graduated in 1906 at the University of Chicago; practiced law at Mt. Pleasant, Burlington and Washington, Iowa; was a member of the Iowa, Illinois, and Supreme Court of United States bars; married on August 19, 1908, to Hazel Mount, who with a foster daughter, Elizabeth, survive him; a member of the governor's commission to take the Iowa soldier's vote in First World war, 1918; a delegate to the Democratic national convention from Iowa in 1932; elected to the Seventy-third congress from the First Iowa district, serving from 1933 to 1939, not being a candidate for renomination became a democratic leader in Iowa and spokesman of the national administration in the attempted purge of Senator Guy Gillette, that failed, after which he was appointed by President Roosevelt as chairman of the Securities and Exchange commission (SEC); appointed Federal judge of the U. S. District court of the District of Columbia in 1941; was a member of the Mennonite sect, a Democrat and in public life served during a tumultuous period, the scenes and experiences in the court proceedings in which he was engaged generally regarded as hastening his demise.

H. A. DARTING, legislator and public official, died at the Masonic hospital at Bettendorf, Iowa, February 15, 1945; born in Harrison county, Iowa, February 5, 1873, later with his parents moved to Thayer county, Nebraska, returning to Harrison county in 1881; received his education in the rural schools; moved to Mills county in 1911 and resided at Glenwood since that time; elected to the Iowa senate in 1920 and re-elected in 1924; served in five sessions of the General Assembly, including the Fortieth extra; appointed and served as a member of the Iowa State Highway Commission

one term beginning July 4, 1927; and prior to his death was in charge of the horticultural work at the state institution for feeble minded children at Glenwood. Senator Darting was a Republican, a member of the Christian church—Disciples of Christ, as well as the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders, and four children survive him.

F. M. HARRISON, farmer, soldier and legislator, died at Osceola, Iowa, in August, 1944; born on a farm in Clarke county, Iowa, where his father had settled in 1856; educated in rural schools and received some college work; taught in rural schools and later actively engaged in farming; enlisted in Co. B, 3rd Iowa infantry called to Mexican border at Brownsville, from July 24, 1916 to February 1, 1917; in World war I enlisted in Co. B 168th Infantry, Rainbow division, went to France and served eighteen months overseas. Upon his discharge he returned to farming; served as first commander of the American Legion at Osceola; elected clerk of the Clarke county district court in 1920 and served four years; married Violet W. Cornell, October 18, 1921; served as representative from Clarke county in the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-second extra session of the General Assembly; a member of the Methodist church and a Republican.

HENRY ELLIS SAMPSON, attorney and public official, died at his home in Des Moines, Iowa, January 5, 1945; born in Audubon county, Iowa, in 1880; educated at Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and at the University of Chicago; was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1905 and to the United States supreme court in 1916; married Mary Louella Stubbs in 1905; served as assistant attorney general of Iowa from 1910 to 1917 and in that capacity was legal counsel of the Insurance commissioner and Industrial commissioner of the state; was a trustee of Simpson college, Indianola, a member of the Methodist church, the Masonic order, and of the American, Iowa and Polk county bar associations. Surviving relatives are his widow; a sister, Mrs. Cora Emerson, Ames, Iowa; and a brother, Frank Sampson, Mason City, Iowa.

CHARLES E. ARMSTRONG, newspaper man, died November 11, 1944, at Nevada, Iowa; born also in Nevada October 29, 1873, the eldest of eight children of William Ellis and Evaline Murphy Armstrong, pioneer Story county residents, the father being a printer upon the first paper published in Nevada; lived upon a farm in the community during boyhood; married April 14, 1917 to Mrs. Mae Twamly; engaged in newspaper work at Zearing, Roland and lastly as managing editor of the Nevada Evening Journal for forty-two years; served upon the Nevada city council; a member of the Knights of Pythias, and active in community enterprises.

ROYAL JOHN HIGGINS, farmer and legislator, died on his farm in Highland township, Greene county, Iowa, December 17, 1944; born near Henry, Illinois, on June 18, 1879, his parents being John and Emeline Higgins; a resident of the Jefferson community since 1911; employed as a young man by Swift & Company, at St. Joseph, Missouri; married Alice Belle Howard December 5, 1901, the wife passing away November 11, 1915, three children surviving the union. Mr. Higgins was again married January 2, 1920 to Carrie R. Knox at Dana; served as school director, township trustee and a member of the Forty-first General Assembly from Greene county; a member of the Methodist church and active in farm organizations.

CHARLES W. TAYLOR, farmer and legislator, died December 20, 1944, at Chicago, Illinois; born on a farm south of Victor, Iowa, January 29, 1878; moved with parents to Audubon county August 10, 1881; received his education in the rural schools and Drake University, Des Moines; engaged in farming, live stock breeding and feeding; served as township school treasurer many years, and a member of the Forty-third General Assembly; married to Gertrude Cozine on May 27, 1903, who with three daughters survive him; was a Mason and a Democrat.

A. V. BRADY, farmer, banker and legislator, died at Sanborn, Iowa, October 13, 1943; born also at Sanborn September 9, 1885; educated in the Sanborn public schools and State University law school at Iowa City; actively engaged in farming since 1905; married in 1910 to Marguerite E. Kings, of Sanborn; served as an officer of the local farm bureau since its organization and at one time was its president; also a director of the Sanborn Savings bank and the Sanborn school board; represented O'Brien county in the state house of representatives in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Fortieth extra sessions; a member of the Masonic order and a Republican.

I. J. BURK, farmer and legislator, died at Rippey, Iowa, October 20, 1944; born on a Greene county, Iowa farm, May 1, 1877; attended Washington high school and continued to reside upon a farm until 1913, when he was married to Hattie Underwood; removed to Rippey and engaged in the automobile business, though still owning and operating his farm until his death; served as mayor of Rippey, and represented Greene county in the Iowa House of Representatives in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth General Assemblies; is survived by his wife and two sons, Lyle S., president of Liberty National Bank of Chicago, and I. J. Burk, Jr., manager of Burk Auto Co. in Rippey; was a Republican and active in local civic organizations.

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